The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6166. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AMERICA ABROAD.

How American Affairs are Considered in England.

Speeches by Earl Granville and the Marquis of Ripon.

Relations of Great Britain With the United States.

An Estimate of the Value of the Washington Treaty.

Review of the Debate in the British Parliament.

Graphic and Interesting Sketch of the House of Lords.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Granville's Speech at the Cobden Club Banquet—The Marquis of Ripon on the Washington Treaty.

LONDON, June 25.—The annual banquet of the Cobden Club was held last evening. The prominent speech of the occasion was made by Earl GRANVILLE, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the course of his remarks, Lord GRANVILLE said that if definitive proposals in reference to the French Treaty of Commerce were made to Her Majesty's Government they would be received with the most friendly consideration. Passing to the Treaty of Washington, Earl GRANVILLE said that Mr. CORDEN always desired that America and England should be connected by ties of the warmest character. The speaker then praised the labors of the Marquis of RIPON and Prof. MONTAGU-BERNARD in the High Commission, and spoke of the settlement of the *Alabama* question as a great and good work, both in its relations to the past and the future, showing how discussions, which were perhaps the commencement of quarrels, should be settled, leaving behind only friendship, peace and good-will. Earl GRANVILLE, in continuation of his remarks, alluded to the United States as holding a striking protectionist opinion, but declared his belief that the people of that country were fast coming to the conclusion that it is unpraiseable to continue the collection of enormous tariffs. The Earl also spoke in high praise of the efforts of the United States to pay off its debt, and in conclusion expressed the hope that the two countries would always be friends. The Marquis of RIPON made a brief speech, in which he maintained that the Treaty of Washington was an equal contract between free neighbors.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Debate in the House of Lords—Notabilities Present—Earl Russell's Protest—Lord Granville's Reply—Reference to the New Minister—Compliments for America—Good Results of the Discussion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

Last night the Lords gathered a large and distinguished audience for their debate on the American Treaty. The Prince of WALES and his brother, the Duke of EDINBURGH, well browned with his recent voyage, sat on the first of the "cross benches," as they are called from running transversely across the House; while the other seats are lateral. These cross benches represent a kind of neutral ground between the Ministerialists and the Opposition. Lord RE GREY, of course, sat with the rest of the Government. In the gallery were Gen. SCHENCK, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Prof. MONTAGU BERNARD, Archbishop MANNING, and other well-known public men. There are also a good sprinkling of ladies, who in the Upper House sit with the other "strangers" in an open gallery, full in view of the Peers, and not imprisoned behind bars, as in the Lower House. A great debate in the Lords is always more of a spectacle, and also more effective as an oratorical exhibition, than one in the Commons. The aspect of the Chamber itself is more imposing, with its rich coloring, brilliant stained-glass windows, frescoes on the walls, variegated heraldic paneling and ornaments, the great gilded throne, the ladies in all the rainbow hues of Summer raiment in the gallery. Above the bronze barons of Runnymede look down from their pedestals on the animated scene below, while a strange effect of color is produced by the muster of Bishops in one corner, arrayed in large puffy sleeves of lawn, white as the driven snow, and glossy black silk aprons. The temporal Peers have robes of crimson and ermine, but wear them only on state occasions. With the exception of the Lord Chancellor, who has his long wig and black gown, the spiritual Lords alone appear in their official dress on ordinary days. Not many years since they also sported wigs, little white cauliflower wigs, such as the coachmen of our grandsires sometimes wear at a royal levee. Apart from the look of the House, the speaking, when the debate is of any consequence, is kept up to a higher standard than is usual in the House of Commons. One important speaker follows another, without any interval of mediocrity. In the popular assembly, after one or two speeches by the big men, the little men have a turn; but in the Lords, as if by common consent, only men of position and authority take part in the debate, one rising after the other, thus keeping up the clash of the discussion, as it were, and the ring of contending sword and shield. Moreover, the House of Commons is degenerating into a very slovenly, sloppy fashion of discussion, and oratory is almost dying out, only a very few members, such as Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. HORSMAN, Mr. LOWE and Mr. STANSFELD, have any pretensions to be considered orators, in any proper sense of the term. For one good speaker in the Commons, there are two or three in the Lords. But in one respect the latter are at a terrible disadvantage, and this is as regards the hall in which they meet. It is grand and gorgeous, but the worst place in the world to speak in. Everything is sacrificed to the eye. The sound is caught up and echoed about, for want of proper acoustic arrangements.

LORD RUSSELL'S RESOLUTION.

Last evening, for example, Lord RUSSELL, who can speak out well enough when he chooses, but who usually drawls away in an undertone, was often inaudible. It required very close attention to follow him, and even with the closest attention it was impossible to catch all he said. At intervals he showed some flashes of his old spirit, reminding one of MOORE's description of him:

———"when the steam was on."

And languid Johnny rose to glorious John."

The resolution he proposed embodied a protest against the retrospective action of the rules as to neutrals set forth in the treaty. It was unjust, he held, that England's conduct in 1862 should be tried by laws not imposed till 1871; but he did not stop here. He argued that the new rules were pushed to a dangerous extent against neutrals, so that if adopted it would always be safer to be a belligerent than a neutral. According to his interpretation, "a merchant in London might send out a merchant vessel to any port of another country, and because he might secretly have the intention of using her for purposes of war against the friends of Her Majesty, this country might be made liable for all the damage she might do." The burden of his speech was that the treaty was nothing for England but humiliation and disaster, "all concession on our side; all assertion, without even argument, on the other." England had "paid a tribute in order to buy peace; this was the course taken by the Great Emperor to conciliate the Turkish Sultan; but Mr. GIBBON (this Mr. GIBBON is highly characteristic of his Lordship, who would speak of Mr. SHAKESPEARE or Mr. MILTON, and always pronounces in the fashion of the last century, as, for instance, 'obleege' for 'oblige.') has pointed out the error of that policy and how the hostility of Turkey was only inflamed by the annual tribute." And then he went into a dismal jeremiad over England's decline and fall in the following strain:

"I have heard quite lately that the merchants of New-York respect this country when it shows any spirit of resistance, any of that old British spirit which used to exist here; and they have far from admiring the concessions which have been made. You will not, therefore, set friends in this way. There is one thing which presses upon my mind very strongly. The late Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, a man of original mind, once said there was a word that used to govern all the world two centuries ago, and that word was credo, but that there was another word that now governed the whole world, and that word was 'credit.' Two centuries ago we maintained our credo; we maintained our Protestant faith; in the time of JAMES II. we maintained it triumphantly. The destruction of the Spanish Armada and the battle of the Boyne confirmed our power, and the country has been triumphant in its credo. But now we come to credit, and we are told, 'What does it matter about British honor? What does it matter about national character? The funds are high, the American bonds are high; the railway shares have improved one and a half per cent since the treaty has been signed, and that will carry all the world before it.' The noble Lord on the woolsack said he had very little opinion of keeping up the prestige of this country, and I once made a similar declaration in the House of Commons. I said, provided the honor, the character and the reputation of this country were maintained, I cared very little what became of the prestige of the country. That is my sentiment still. I have seen a letter today stating that this treaty has lowered the reputation of England more than anything that has been done this century. I am very much of the same opinion."

The real gist of the speech was, however, a personal vindication. He was evidently very sore that he had been thrown over, and that it had been made a question for arbitration whether or not the Government, of which he was Foreign Secretary, had been guilty of neglect in 1861-2. He insisted that Mr. FISH imputed intentional neglect to him and others. "That was Mr. FISH's charge," he exclaimed, and it seems to have been so pleasant to the English Commissioners that they were delighted to meet him, and seem to have sworn eternal friendship with him. This was really the cue to the whole speech, the source of all his tears and groans. He could not endure the idea that the English Commissioners should have hob-nobbed with any one guilty of the atrocity of having questioned his official conduct. Incidentally Lord RUSSELL mentioned an interesting little biographical detail. He submitted his foreign dispatches to Lord PALMERSTON, who sometimes wrote the whole dispatch over again.

LORD GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

Lord GRANVILLE is the blandest and most genial of Ministers; and all his blandness and geniality were employed on this occasion to soothe Lord RUSSELL's ruffled susceptibilities and to remove all asperities from the debate. He admitted that Lord RUSSELL, when in office, had shown an earnest desire to enforce and even go beyond the law in the fulfillment of our neutral obligations. He cited, however, Sir R. PALMER's authority for saying that the new rules as to neutrals did not conflict with anything that was done under Lord PALMERSTON's Government, and argued that the concessions made were fully repaid, not only by the removal of a vexatious dispute with the United States, but by the establishment of certain rules of international law which England had more interest in obtaining than any other country. He described the course of events which led to the Commission, the information from all quarters that reached him as to the public feeling of America on the subject, the strong irritation at the injury done to their mercantile marine, and the absence of any expression of friendly regret on England's part; the report of "a gentleman of great knowledge of things and men both in the United States and the Dominion," (I suppose he here alluded to Sir J. ROSE,) that "anything in the shape of a tribute to the national importance of the country, such as an Embassy or a Commission, might be attended with favorable results;" the proposal of a Commission by the English Government to consider the fisheries question, and the proposal the United States that the *Alabama* question should be added, and finally the rejoinder that the reference should include the mode of settling all other claims arising out of the rebellion. This last point was, he explained "a somewhat one-sided one in our favor, because there are hardly any claims remaining unsettled on the part of the Americans; but there is a very large mass of claims on the part of British subjects, some of a large and others of a very small and troublesome character." He also spoke in the highest terms of the fairness and conciliatory disposition shown on the American side, both in arranging for the Commission, and afterward when the Commission met, and denied that all the concessions had been on England's side. He regretted that the Fenian raids had not been included in the treaty, but there were political reasons why the American Government could not agree to that, and in his opinion it was not worth while to sacrifice the whole treaty solely on this account. Lord RUSSELL's suggestion that England has, by this treaty, exposed herself to a claim which it would be difficult to resist from Prussia with regard to the export of arms, would, he said, be mischievous, if it were not so utterly illogical.

"In the one case," he retorted, "we propose to settle demands which we admit, and to make arrangements for the future which we think will be advantageous; in the other case we should have to accede to demands which not only do we not admit, but the admission of which the highest authorities think would involve the abandonment of one of the most useful rights this country has. I never said to Count BERNSTORFF 'I am doing my best to stop this, if only I can get evidence;' I never said I would make an attempt, even if it should be futile in the result; but I said, 'This thing I will not do; it is not my intention to do;' and I justified what I said by arguments based on the law and the practice of the country. I certainly did not say, as my noble friend said, wrote, and spoke, that our law on the subject of the export of arms was a scandal."

REFERENCE TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

After thanking the Commissioners on both sides for the admirable manner in which they had performed their task, he concluded by a general reference to Gen. SCHENCK:

"And if I may add one word in the hearing of one who may possibly be now present within these walls—of one who acted a distinguished part, and who, by his own influence and the influence of his countrymen, contributed largely to the happy conclusion of the labors of the Commission—one who has lately arrived among us eminently on a mission of peace, I should like to be able to say, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and I may add, of the country at large, that we do feel grateful to him and to the American Government for the disposition they have shown in this matter. I trust, as the debate goes on, and as he hears men of eminence speaking on both sides, he will observe that in this House we can take large, comprehensive, and non-party views of questions where great national and colonial interests are involved, and that it is not the desire of parties, unless supported by a very general feeling, to interpose embarrassment and difficulty when these can be avoided."

THE CONSERVATIVES ON THE TREATY.

It was seen from the first that Lord RUSSELL could hardly hope to carry his resolution; but it was not certain how far the Conservatives would support him. At a meeting on Saturday they decided to wash their hands both of his resolution and of the treaty. Lord DERBY was their mouth-piece in announcing this decision. As to the resolution, he pointed out that it was no use carrying it in that House, when it was certain to be rejected in the other House, where the Government had a majority. The treaty must now be regarded as practically concluded, and he threw the whole responsibility on the Ministry, merely expressing his opinion that it was unsatisfactory, and discreditable to English diplomacy.

"Is was clear," he said, "that the Americans declined to play the game unless they were tolerably sure beforehand that they would win and the dice were loaded, so that by no possibility could the result have been in our favor. It would have been well had the lamb-like temper of our Commissioners been qualified by some admixture of the shrewd firmness and determination of the Americans. He was rather skeptical of the general feeling of irritation supposed to exist in the States, because the Americans were a reasonable people, and there was not much ground for resentment or irritation left. There had always been in the United States an anti-English party, and if the policy adopted of considering it necessary to consult American feeling by granting anything and everything they asked was to be the rule of the future, he did not think we were very likely to see the end of that party, since the success of their policy would be an encouragement to them to continue it—at least they must be very foolish not to take that view."

Lord CARNARVON also thought the treaty a very poor bargain from the Imperial point of view, and unfair to the Canadians. Lord CAIRNS, refusing to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the matter, showed his legal skill in minute criticisms of the new bill as to rental obligations. One of his chief points, however, as to contraband, was answered by anticipation in the House of Commons earlier in the evening. He complained especially of the vagueness of the words "due diligence."

COMPLIMENTS FOR AMERICA.

Lord SALISBURY availed himself of the opportunity (as the Duke of ARGYLL afterward remarked) to say something amiable about America, and also about the Government.

"All," he said, "we have got by the treaty is simply the advantage of cooling the susceptibilities of the American people. I remember a passage in a distinguished essayist in which he dwells on the advantages enjoyed in the family circle by persons who had the reputation of being a disagreeable company; everything is sacrificed to them for the sake of keeping peace at home. This is the view which the Government appear to take of the American people. The sole advantage hoped for from the treaty is the calming of the feelings of this great and magnanimous nation, whom we persist in treating as a petulant child in the nursery of nations. The advantage suggested by my noble friend on the woolsack, seems to me most problematical. He says that the American people have been persistently urging this doctrine upon us for the last few years, and if we accept it now we shall have the enormous advantage that they will act upon it in case of a war in the future. But I suppose, if they were urging it upon us, they would have the consistency to observe it, whatever complications might arise. The noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, shakes his head, and I dare say he knows the American people better than I do; but no honorable and upright people would act otherwise than as I have suggested. In order to gain this end, you have sacrificed the rights of neutral nations. One great disadvantage in which you put them for the future, is that there is no longer any such certain thing as international law, because you have established it as a precedent, a neutral nation is responsible for not obeying a rule which did not exist at the time an act complained of was committed."

DEFENSE OF THE TREATY.

The defense of the treaty was undertaken by Lord DE GREY and Lord KIMBERLY, (Colonial Secretary,) and the Duke of ARGYLL, but they added little to what had been said by the Foreign Secretary. On the whole, the debate has done good, I think. It has let out a great deal of irritability and grumbling, which will be a relief to those who were suffering from it; and on the other hand, it has given the Government an opportunity of vindicating very satisfactorily the course they have pursued. The speeches of Lord RUSSELL, Lord SALISBURY and other Peers, deploring the humiliation of England, should be pleasant, soothing reading for Mr. SUMNER and Gen. BUTLER. We shall have, as Lord CAIRNS promised, a good deal more talk about the treaty before we are done with it, but its general expediency is ratified by the common sense and good feeling of the English public, as well as of the American.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The debate branched into two divisions—one as to the *Alabama* question, and the other as to the Fisheries question, and I will add a few lines to give an idea of the views expressed on the latter. Lord RUSSELL and Lord CARNARVON evidently hankered after a revival of the old reciprocity arrangement, and regretted that the question had not been used as a kind of battering-ram against England's protective system. To this Lord GRANVILLE replied that he doubted the force of the instrument for that purpose, and further that it would be unwise and undignified in a great State like the Dominion to go on "haggling" at such a question. It would be much better to leave free trade in the United States to take its natural course. On this point Lord DE GREY also said:

"I entertain no doubt that the surest mode of retarding the progress of free trade in America is to persuade the people of that country that to enact free trade would be to give an advantage to England or to British colonies, instead of being, as it would be, a benefit and an advantage to the United States. Free trade principles are making considerable progress in America, and there can be no doubt that in the course of a few years you will have free trade measures passed first as to coal and salt, and then as to lumber, probably if you do not arm the Protectionist party in the United States, by telling them, in fact, 'This is British free trade.'" T. J. H.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

About 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, in Buffalo, MICHAEL MERRIT, a rough, kicked an unoffending negro, named WATKINS, in the head, knocking him into the canal, where he drowned before assistance could reach him. MERRIT fled in a small boat to Canada, but was arrested in a saloon near the International Ferry Landing, and brought to this side.

President GRANT and family attended Divine service yesterday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Long Branch, Rev. Mr. DONBINS, D. D., officiating. The President will leave for Washington in the course of the week on official business.

IRA DIVAL, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of Missouri, and closely identified with the public schools of St. Louis for over twenty years, died at Baraboo, Wis., on Thursday last.

The Commissioner of Patents, Saturday, extended the patent of FRANCIS C. LAWTHOR, of Philadelphia, for iron truss frames for bridges.

A petition addressed to the President is in circulation, asking the pardon of C. C. BOWEN, recently convicted of bigamy. It has been signed by persons irrespective of politics.

There is no present intention to make changes of the Department and Division Commanders of the army, the published statements to that effect being without foundation.

The Emperor of Brazil will leave Lisbon today for France. He will make visits to Bayonne, Paris, Germany, England and Italy, and return to Brazil in February next.

DAVID M. FRENCH, of Biddeford, Me., fifty years old, was run over and killed by a freight train, at Cape Elizabeth, on Saturday night.

TOM ALLEN, of St. Louis, declines O'BALDWIN's challenge to fight in the prize ring.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau and the Central Railroad Tax.

More to be Known as to the Proposition to Divulge the Commissioner's Decision—The Census—Superintendent Walker, of the Printing Bureau—Vice-President Colfax—The New Cancer Remedy—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The air is full of statements and counter-statements and explanations of those who profess to give one side or other about the Internal Revenue Office trouble. The real facts in the case have not yet been published, but they may be expected in a few days, as well as a result of a good deal of importance which the facts will produce. The relations which have existed between Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner PLEASONTON, personally and officially, which are no better known today than they have been for months gone by, are brought up, and purposely, to all appearance, to deprive the question at issue of its real importance, and make it seem a personal quarrel between the head of a department and his subordinate. Mr. BOUTWELL is very reticent, and has not told his guests, if he has them, to anybody. One side of the story is told by those who are earnest supporters of Gen. PLEASONTON, and the other side by those who appear to oppose him rather than to take up the glove for Secretary BOUTWELL. This would seem to indicate that the commotion was confined to the Internal Revenue Office, and that in the conflict, if there is one, Secretary BOUTWELL is the master of the situation. This is probably true; but still if a change in the administration of the Revenue Bureau should take place, the history of its causes will show that it was not Mr. BOUTWELL who compelled it. The denial of the Railroad Company that advance news was received by it, which was sent from here Friday night, accords with what was said in these dispatches the day before, that the transaction, whatever it was, was probably a private speculation only. The attorney who was engaged in it, however, professed to act for the road. That there was a proposition discussed, not to put it stronger, touching the disclosure of the decision of the tax case in advance of its official promulgation, has not been denied. It is due to Col. THOMSON to say that he claims to be able to show that he was acting in the matter as Government Detective and in the interest of the Department.

PRINTING THE CENSUS.

The Government Printing office will soon have about thirty type-setters at work on the census reports, and a large mass of manuscript tables are already in hand. All of the volumes will be going forward together, and the work in the Census Office is in such a condition that copy can be furnished the printer as fast as it can be used. The first, or large population volume, which contains the statistics of most interest to the people, will be ready to issue almost immediately after the return of Gen. WALKER from Europe, and the other volumes only a little later. There will be very little delay in the issue of all the reports, other than the time needed for the mechanical labor involved in printing.

HEALTH OF GEN. WALKER.

Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, is confined to his bed by an attack of disease induced by overwork and a severe cold. His physician promises a quick recovery, and expects he will be well enough by Tuesday night next to go to New-York, whence he will sail for England, next day, in company with SAMI. BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*. Gen. WALKER has found the duties of his office wearing on his health, and his arrangements for the voyage have been made for some time. He expects to be absent from this country about seven weeks, and will spend the time he is away in England and Scotland. He does not go on official business, but for rest and recreation, which he has abundantly earned.

PERSONAL.

Senator BLAIR leaves to-morrow for St. Louis, whither he is going to bring his family East to spend the Summer. Secretary BELKNAP has gone to Princeton, where he will deliver, next Tuesday, the annual address before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. He will return next Thursday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., of New-York, has recently been employed by the Department of State to arrange the voluminous papers now on file in relation to the *Alabama* claims for presentation to the tribunal of arbitration under the Treaty of Washington. Pending the session of the Joint High Commission this gentleman published a volume entitled *The National and Private Alabama Claims, and their final and amicable settlement*, in which he gave, from the records of the Department of State, a list of seventy vessels captured by the *Alabama*, thirty-six by the *Florida* and nine by the *Georgia*, thirty-six by the *Shenandoah*, thirty-four by their tenders, eighteen by the *Sumter*, twenty-nine by the *Tallahassee* and two by the *Nashville*. Tables giving the claims filed by United States citizens for the losses of these vessels and their cargoes by the four vessels first named amount to $12,800,000. The claims for losses by other vessels and other claims that have not yet been filed will probably bring the gross amount claimed for the property destroyed to at least $13,000,000.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

A letter just received from Vice-President COLFAX, dated South Bend, says the doctors allow him to write two or three letters a day instead of twenty or thirty. He adds:

"I am living here the laziest life possible, and, looking back at the last dozen years, I wonder now that the blow did not fall earlier. Every biennial Congressional canvass I made from seventy to one hundred and ten speeches, and the interim between them was filled with public life with all its exacting duties, lecturing, &c. My journeys across the continent and to the Rocky Mountains, the only relaxation of the last half dozen years, postponed the evil day for me. I am going to follow your counsel and that of other friends hereafter, so that I can enjoy, with my family, the health that Providence is so kindly giving back to me."

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is the abstract of the reports of the national banks of New-York City, showing the condition of the banks at the close of business on June 10, 1871, as forwarded to the Controller of the Currency:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$192,209,877
United States bonds	40,574,000
Due from banks	18,564,903
Exchanges for Clearing-house	81,122,709
Specie	16,091,422
Legal-tender notes	43,694,822
Clearing-house certificates	17,615,000
Three per cents	4,165,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$72,225,000
Profits	30,325,122
Bank notes outstanding	21,239,000
Deposits	209,860,799
Aggregate resources and liabilities	$646,137,762
number of banks, 54.	

GEN. SHERMAN'S TOUR.

Gen. SHERMAN mentions, in conversation with friends, that everywhere he went on his recent tour of inspection he met with warm receptions from the people, especially in Louisiana and Texas. The Governors of those States informed him that the peace and order therein would favorably contrast with any period previous to the late war. He found the army in good condition, and speaks in praise of the officers.

THE CANCER CURE.

The State Department has received large numbers of letters from parties in different parts of the country, asking to be supplied with some of the sunderango, the recently discovered cancer remedy brought to the attention of the Government by the Ecuadorian Minister. These applicants are answered by a circular as follows:

SIR: In compliance with your wishes, I inclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed between this Department, the Minister of Ecuador, accredited to the United States, and the Minister of the United States at Quito, relative to the discovery of the vegetable called sunderango. The limited supply of the vegetable with which this Department was furnished has been exhausted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Emancipation Question in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, June 6, via LISBON, June 22.—In the Brazilian Chambers a vote has been taken upon the clause of the speech from the throne relative to the emancipation of the slaves belonging to the Crown, and resulted in a majority of 28 for the Government. The debate upon the Emancipation bill itself has not yet commenced.

THE WEST INDIES.

Gloom in Hayti—Cabral's Defeat in San Domingo—A Haytian General Among the Prisoners.

KINGSTON, Jam., June 25.—The *Rising Star* carried the passengers and mails of the *Tagus* to Aspinwall.

HAYTI, June 17.—Affairs are gloomy here. Congress is at variance with the Ministry, especially on finance.

SAN DOMINGO, June 15.—CABRAL's defeat is confirmed. He had Haytian soldiers and BAEZ had colored Americans. The Haytian General is a prisoner.

PIUS NINTH.

Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pontificate.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Catholics of Cincinnati and vicinity celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of PIUS the Ninth's Pontificate today, principally with a grand procession in the afternoon. The churches were generally decorated with evergreens, and the American and Papal flags were displayed from the summit of the steeple of the Holy Trinity, where a cross of gas jets was displayed last night and to-night, discernible for miles in all directions. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Cincinnati, and occupied two hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point. About 20,000 persons participated. Covington, Newport, Ludlow and Dayton, Ky., united in an independent celebration, having a procession about two miles long.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The Catholic demonstration this afternoon in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of PIUS IX.'s pontificate was the largest and most imposing religious procession that ever took place here. There were about 15,000 people in the procession, which was one hour and forty minutes in passing a given point. The decorations were very profuse, and bands of music abundant.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Defiance of the Amador Miners—The Gubernatorial Campaign in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A consultation between Gov. HAIGHT and the riotous miners of Amador County, last night, resulted in no arrangement of the difficulties—the miners being defiant, and determined to prevent all work. The Governor telegraphed to Sacramento for troops to march to Amador this morning. It is believed, however, that the miners will disperse when the troops arrive, and that there will be no bloodshed.... Mayor SELBY secured the entire San Francisco delegation to the Republican State Convention in the primaries yesterday, and the contest for the nomination of Governor is now likely to be very close between him and NEWTON BOOTH, of Sacramento.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, June 25, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.00	78	....	Calm.	Clearing.
Baltimore	30.24	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.09	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.06	64	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.11	81	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	30.09	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	....	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.12	67	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.06	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.12	73	N. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.04	82	S.	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	30.08	83	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.10	62	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.17	78	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.16	77	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.08	68	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.17	80	S.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	30.17	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.15	66	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.07	67	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	30.01	66	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.18	69	....	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.22	71	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.08	64	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.14	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	30.15	80	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.04	76	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.12	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.19	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.12	75	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Burlington	30.20	64	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lynchburg	30.16	72	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cape May	30.20	66	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.06	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.00	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	30.06	67	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo	30.08	77	....	Calm.	Clearing.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 26—1 A. M.—The low barometer existing Saturday evening north and east of Virginia has been today succeeded by a steady rise. A tendency to fall is now noticed in northern New-York. The pressure has risen in the Southern and Gulf States, and to a less extent on the upper lakes. A small area of low barometer has today passed from Missouri to Indiana, without serious disturbance. The temperature has fallen on the Mid-Atlantic, and is elsewhere sensibly stationary. The northerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States are now succeeded by calms and light south-westerly winds. Light winds have prevailed at all of the stations east of the Rocky Mountains during Sunday. Clear and cloudy weather is now reported from all points east of the Rocky Mountains. Western and north-western reports are not yet received.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather, with fresh south-west winds, will probably prevail on Monday very generally on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes. Light winds are probable for the upper lakes and Gulf coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations have been made by the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	61	68	72	73	68
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.09	....	30.22	....	30.20

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at same, degrees Fahrenheit, 56.

The Illinois Warehouse Bill—Action of the Chicago Warehouse Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—The Warehouse bill, passed by the Illinois Legislature, takes effect the 1st of July. The warehouse men of this city held a meeting a few days ago, the proceedings of which have not been made public; but it is understood the following are the leading points of the agreement entered into: Warehouse men will reduce their charges for storage of sound grain to the following rates: Two cents per bushel for the first twenty days or parts thereof; half a cent per bushel for each succeeding ten-days or part thereof. The tariff fixed in the Warehouse bill is two cents for the first thirty-days, and half a cent for each subsequent fifteen-days. This decision denotes that they will not take out licenses under the law, but will do the business as private warehouse men, receiving grain only from those who may request them in writing to do so, at the above rates of storage. It is understood that they have legal advice that the bill recently passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional, and that several of its provisions cannot be enforced.

THE CROPS.

Grass and Cotton in the South—Heavy Rains General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25.—The newspapers publish extracts with reference to the growing crops from letters received by one of the factorage houses.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 20.—There has been a very wet spell here lately, and there is now any quantity of grass. The cotton crop is not so good as last year, neither is sland nor nice. The rainy season is certainly upon us, and it depends very much on the time it lasts whether we will make an average crop. It is considered that we are a good deal behind last year.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 21.—We have had enough rain to make three crops, and I am sure that if it has fallen everywhere as it has here upon our swamps, there must be a failing off in the crops.

The Growing Crops in the West.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Reports from Eastern and Central Wisconsin, Eastern and Central Iowa, Northern and Central Indiana, and all parts of Illinois, indicate that the recent thunder-storm and hurricane had no perceptible ill effects upon the growing crops. Many of the dispatches say the crop prospects were never better. In a few localities the wheat crop is suffering from rust. Reports from Western Wisconsin and the great wheat belt in Minnesota do not give so favorable a view. The St. Paul *Press* says, a recent trip over the section bordering the Mississippi River showed that the reported ill condition of the wheat crop was fully justified. The accounts from Minnesota justify the belief that the disaster has been general, and that the yield will be far below the average.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The new wheat crop is two weeks behind the usual time, and that received thus far is of inferior quality.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A School-Teacher Shot Dead Among her Scholars by a Rejected Suitor—Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.

A letter from Lagrange, Ind., under date of June 22, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following account of the cold-blooded murder of a young school-teacher in Lagrange County, Indiana:

Miss ANNA DWIGHT, a school-mistress, was murdered, yesterday, at Stone Lake School-house, about ten miles from here, in Van Buren Township, by a young man named CHAUNCEY BARNES, of Elkhart County. BARNES left his father's house yesterday morning, walked to White Pigeon, four miles distant, hired a horse and buggy there, and taking with him a woman whose name and character are not yet known, went to the school-house where Miss DWIGHT was teaching. Miss DWIGHT was at the time enjoying the noon recreation with the school-children on the margin of the lake near by, when BARNES and the woman drove up. The woman called Miss DWIGHT to the buggy side, when BARNES alighted and asked her to walk with him, as he wished to speak to her privately. She consented, and they went a short distance, and sat down on a log and conversed a few minutes, when BARNES was seen to draw a revolver from his pocket, and fire two shots at her. She fell at the first fire. He then presented the pistol at his own head, and fired several times. Two children ran frightened to a neighbor near by, who ran immediately to the spot, found Miss DWIGHT dead, and the young man reloading a pistol. He and the woman were promptly placed in custody, and Surgeon ELLIOTT, of White Pigeon, sent for. The doctor reports four wounds in BARNES' head, two of which entered the brain, and that this would eventually prove fatal.

An examination of the parties was had before Justice GALLOWAY, the young man committed to jail, and the woman held to bail in the sum of $1,000—CHAS. DWIGHT, the father of the murdered girl, going her bail. The young man was brought to jail last night, and is this morning resting tolerably comfortable. The physicians here are not so certain as to the seriousness of his wounds.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the homicide. The neighbors are prepared to finish the work the young man attempted on himself, but Mr. DWIGHT protested against it, and a better judgment prevailed. There is some comment on the fact of the father of the murdered girl bailing the woman. The only supposed cause of the murder is the rejection of BARNES as a suitor, a short time ago, and the acceptance by Miss DWIGHT of the attentions of another person. The pistol used was a small six-shooter. BARNES has been clerking in a grocery store, at White Pigeon, Mich., lately, and had borne a good character. His father is a farmer in Elkhart County, Indiana.

New Pastors in City Churches.

Rev. Dr. HARPER, who for many years past has had charge of the United Presbyterian Church, on Seventh-avenue, has accepted a professorship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Newburg, and his congregation have elected Rev. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, of Burgess's Town, Penn., as his successor. The latter gentleman preached at the Seventh-avenue Church, yesterday morning and afternoon, for the first time. In the afternoon he took for his text, the ninth chapter of Luke, from the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth verse. The subject was the appearance of Moses and Elias at the transfiguration of Christ. Mr. GRAHAM holding that this was sufficient evidence of the fallacy of that dogma that would condemn to everlasting punishment all the sinless men that had dwelt on the earth prior to the advent of the Messiah; as Christ would not have called saints from any other place than heaven to consult with Him. The members of the congregation express themselves as remarkably well satisfied with their new pastor.

Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., pastor elect of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, preached both morning and evening yesterday. In the morning he preached an earnest sermon from the text, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." This is the first sermon of Rev. Mr. NEWELL before his present congregation, to whom he intended to give general satisfaction. For some years past he ministered successfully in one of the North River towns, and has been recently selected as pastor of his present charge. The church is centrally located on Fourteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and was yesterday filled by a large and attentive congregation.

Rev. GOODLOE H. RAMSEY, formerly of Rensselaer, N. Y., was last evening installed pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets. Rev. WM. AIKMAN, D. D., acted as moder

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MEMOIR OF CHARLES MAYNE YOUNG, TRAGEDIAN. With extracts from his son's journal. By JULIAN CHARLES YOUNG, A. M., Rector of Ilmington. With portraits and sketches. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1871.

The memoirs of noted actors are almost sure to be interesting. What with the wide circle of their experience, their habits of travel, and the magnetism that is apt to bring them in contact with the more brilliant and remarkable persons and things of their time, the biographies of comedians are usually conspicuous for spirit and variety. The memoir before us is no exception to this rule. It is full of interest from beginning to end. It tells some curious stories, which, so far as we know, are now seen in print for the first time. Some of these, to be sure, seem a little puerile, but we must remember that in a biography the trifling things have value as well as the great ones, and the bright, wholesome, tolerant and truly Christian spirit in which Rev. JULIAN YOUNG invariably writes, gives to all his pages a refreshing charm.

CHARLES YOUNG was one of the actors of a past generation, who flourished before the privileges of the great patent theatres had been abrogated, and to whom was conceded a social position not always so freely acknowledged afterward. Mr. YOUNG undoubtedly had peculiar claims to such distinction. His father was a professional man, a London surgeon of considerable eminence. His aunt's husband, Prof. MULLER, was distinguished for scientific attainments, and was the body physician and confidential adviser of the King of Denmark. Through this connection CHARLES YOUNG was brought into the affectionate notice of that sovereign and his Queen at a very tender age. Having accompanied Dr. MULLER to Copenhagen, the good looks, amiable spirit and sweet disposition of CHARLES attracted the attention of the royal family, and he soon became a favorite at the palace. The King, in fact, became so fond of him that he used to have the child brought to him the first thing every morning while he was dressing, made him his frequent companion in walking, and, except when engaged in public duties, rarely allowed him to be out of his sight. Indeed, it was the King's earnest wish that his young favorite should be naturalized as a Danish subject, and pass his life in that country. The parents of CHARLES would not, however, consent to a permanent separation, and he left Denmark, at the age of ten, in 1787, with many gifts and autograph letters of advice and affection from the royal family. Correspondence was maintained for years afterward, and, when CHARLES went upon the stage, his illustrious patrons never missed an opportunity of seeing him act or of encouraging and paying him attention.

Honors like these, although highly valued in his country and day, were, happily, by no means YOUNG's sole title to respect and consideration. Educated at Eton and other recognized schools of learning, he became a man of uncommon accomplishments; he added to a large share of personal beauty and a singularly melodious and resonant voice, unmistakable histrionic genius; and more important than all this, amid all the trials and temptations of a critical and arduous profession, he retained through a long life exemplary habits and an entirely unblemished reputation. Like CHARLES KEAN, YOUNG was led to go on the stage by pecuniary need, his mother having been ill-treated by his father, and being early dependent on her son for supp[illegible]. His first appearance was made at Liverpool in the character of *Douglas* in HOME's tragedy of that name, in 1798. YOUNG then acted under the name of Green. His success was so decided that he was offered and accepted a leading position at the Manchester Theatre for the season of 1799. Soon after he played in Glasgow and Edinburgh. In the latter city he made the acquaintance of Sir WALTER SCOTT, and the two remained firm friends ever after. In 1805, YOUNG married a lovely girl, a Miss GRIMANI, who had just previously made quite a sensation as an actress. She played *Juliet* at the London Haymarket in 1804, and the prints and critics of the day speak of her with rapturous approval. YOUNG and his wife were tenderly attached, but their wedded bliss was short; she died July 17, 1806, of puerperal fever, after giving birth to an only child, JULIAN, the author of the memoirs before us. The first appearance of YOUNG in London was at the Haymarket, June 22, 1807, as *Hamlet*. His success was undeniable, and was soon generally acknowledged. An incident that occurred on the occasion of his debut, however, clouded its triumph: The applause was hearty and continuous, but it was invariably accompanied by a single, sharp, sustained, and malignant hiss. The actor detected in the utterer his own father—the father, as JULIAN YOUNG writes, "whose cruelty had exposed him to the risk of the indignity." The curious incident of the assault committed by the elder YOUNG upon his son GEORGE in a stage-coach, and which was witnessed and recorded by CRABBE ROBINSON, is cited in the pages in hand in these words: "I spent a couple of hours with Mr. GEORGE YOUNG. I took courage to relate to him an anecdote about himself. Nearly forty years ago, I happened to be in a hackney-coach with YOUNG. A stranger came in. It was opposite Lackington's. On a sudden the stranger struck YOUNG a violent blow in the face. YOUNG coolly put his head out of the window and told the coachman to let him out. Not a word passed between YOUNG and the stranger. But the former having alighted, said in a calm voice before he shut the door: 'Ladies and gentlemen, that is my father.' YOUNG recollected the incident perfectly, but not that I was present."

On the night of May 31, 1832, CHARLES YOUNG bade farewell to the stage, his last appearance, like his first, being in the character of *Hamlet*. The tragedian was at this time but fifty-three years of age, and he had been, before the public scarcely more than half the period that other famous actors have continued to appeal for popular support. His reasons for retiring were frankly stated on the night of farewell. He did not care to "lag superfluous on the stage." Having amassed a handsome fortune, and compassed, as he thought, the artistic limit of his powers, he thought it wise to withdraw in time, and inclination seconded the resolution of prudence. He sustained during his career the usual Shakespearean range, adding to it some parts like *Beverley*, *The Stranger*, *Zanga*, &c., but having no original part written for him until Miss MITFORD produced "Rienzi," in 1828. He made a great success in *Sir Pertinax MacSycophant*, in 1824, and in Roman characters surpassed all the actors of his time, with the exception of KEMBLE. He was one of the first of the tragedians to receive £50 a night—offered him at Drury Lane on his leaving Covent Garden—and, after playing *Iago* to KEAN's *Othello* under that contract, YOUNG gained a unique distinction. The agreement was, that after the opening representation, the actors were to alternate the parts, but after the first performance KEAN refused to give up *Othello* to YOUNG. KEAN declared he would stand an action at law rather than concede the point. He said he had been completely deceived in YOUNG, whom he had never seen act, and that YOUNG was a far greater artist than he (KEAN) had been informed he was. "I flatter myself that he could not act *Othello* as I do," exclaimed KEAN, "but what chance should I have in *Iago* after him, with his personal advantages and his d—d musical voice!" KEAN refused to alternate the parts in "Venice Preserved" for the same reason, and YOUNG good-naturedly assented to the omission. The splendid dramatic constellation that shone in London, fifty years ago, was certainly greatly increased in brilliancy by the star of CHARLES YOUNG. Such a combination, for example, as was presented when SHIEL's "Apostate" was brought out, must be ever memorable in the annals of the stage. In this play appeared MACREADY, CHARLES YOUNG, C. KEMBLE and Miss O'NEILL, and there was a like union of talents in "Evadne" and other dramas. Rev. JULIAN YOUNG deals with his father's histrionic pretensions with modesty and candor, and intersperses his chronicle with many acute observations on the theatre and its professors. Perhaps the best isolated passage on the theme of relative merit is a comparison between CHARLES YOUNG and EDMUND KEAN, and which consequently we quote:

"My impression as to the comparative powers of KEAN and YOUNG may fairly enough be regarded with suspicion. My judgment will be supposed to be biased by filial partiality. But I never was a blind admirer of my father's theatrical talent. It is, therefore, in no narrow spirit of partisanship, but under deliberate and impartial conviction that I shall try to distinguish between them, and award to each his due. Each had certain physical requisites which especially qualified him for his vocation. YOUNG had a small, keen, brown, penetrating eye, overshadowed by a strongly-defined and bushy eyebrow. KEAN's eye was infinitely finer; it was fuller, blacker, and more intense. When kindled by real passion off the stage, or by simulated passion on, it gleamed with such scorching lustre as literally to make those who stood beneath its rays quail. In this feature, beyond all question, he had an immense superiority over YOUNG. In figure, stature, and deportment, YOUNG had the advantage over KEAN; for he had height, which KEAN had not; and, though YOUNG's limbs were not particularly well-molded, he moved them gracefully; and his head, his throat and bust were classically molded. KEAN in his gait shuffled. YOUNG trod the boards with freedom. YOUNG's countenance was equally well adapted for the expression of pathos or of pride; thus, in such parts as *Hamlet*, *Beverley*, *The Stranger*, *Daran*, *Pierre*, *Zanga* and *Cassius*, he looked the man he represented. KEAN's variable and expressive countenance, and even the insignificance of his person, rendered him the very type of a *Shylock*, a *Richard*, or a *Sir Giles Overreach*. Even his voice, which was harsh and husky, (except in low and pathetic passages, such as the 'Farewell' in 'Othello,' in which it was very touching,) so far from detracting from its impressiveness, rather added to it. YOUNG's voice, on the other hand, was full bodied, rich, powerful, and capable of every variety of modulation, and, therefore, in declamatory power, he was greatly superior to KEAN, and KEMBLE, too. Beautiful in face and person as KEMBLE was, and great as he was as an actor, his asthma put him at a signal disadvantage with my father in speeches where volume of voice and the rapid delivery of long sentences was needed. The great effects which KEAN produced upon his audience were the spontaneous effusions of real genius. YOUNG's happiest hits were the result of natural sensibility, quickness of apprehension and study. KEAN dazzled his audience by coruscations of fancy, and the vivid light which he shed on passages of which the meaning was obscure. YOUNG hardly ever astonished, but, with the unprejudiced, rarely failed to please. KEAN's acting, as a rule, was unequal, negligent and slipshod. He seemed to be husbanding his powers for a point, or for an outburst of impassioned feeling. YOUNG's conceptions were good and truthful, and were harmoniously sustained."

The *Memoir of Charles Young* is followed by extracts from his son's journal, which are not less attractive than the rest of the volume. Mr. YOUNG knew many celebrated people, and his recollections of them are given in a simple, unaffected style, embellished with a keen sense of humor and a ready perception of dramatic effect. Some of his sketches of individuals are very fresh and life-like. Take, for example the following picture of the author of *Waverley*:

"It was not long before we heard the eager tread of a stamping heel resounding through the corridor, and in another second the door was flung open and in limped SCOTT himself. Although eight-and-forty years have passed away since that memorable morning, the great man's person is as palpably present to me as it then was when in the flesh. His light blue, waggish eye, sheltered, almost screened, by its overhanging pent-house of straw-colored bushy brows, his scant, sandy-colored hair, the Shakespearean height of his upper lip, his towering Pisgah of a forehead, which gave elevation and dignity to a physiognomy otherwise deficient in both; his abrupt movements, the mingled humor, urbanity and benevolence of his smile, all recur to me with startling reality. He was dressed in a green cutaway coat with brass buttons, drab vest trousers and gaiters, with thick shoes on his feet and a sturdy stick in his hand. He looked like a yeoman of the better class; but his manners bespoke the ease, self-possession and courtesy of a high-bred gentleman. Nothing could exceed the winning cordiality of his welcome. After wringing my father's hand he laid his own gently on my shoulders and asked my Christian name," &c.

Such a portrait as this has a definite and permanent value; and sprinkled through Mr. YOUNG's pleasant pages there are plenty more as graphic and excellent.

The volume is altogether a worthy companion of several others of somewhat similar type that have lately appeared, and assists the journal of CRABBE ROBINSON, the letters of Miss MITFORD, and the biography of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR in imparting a clear and lively view of the celebrities, literary and other, of the last generation. It is well worth reading and preserving for this general merit, apart from the particular and important one of preserving a record of the life of one of the worthiest gentlemen who ever shed lustre upon the stage by commanding talents and irreproachable deportment.

THE FALL OF ENGLAND! THE BATTLE OF DORKING: Reminiscences of a Volunteer. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

The present season is unusually prolific in clever political satires. The latest and liveliest is *The Battle of Dorking*, which first made its appearance in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and has since been reprinted in a variety of forms. It is evidently intended as a popular campaign document in the interest of the Tory Party, and as such will undoubtedly have a good deal of effect—more in fact than it deserves to have, for, being in the form of a graphic and exciting story, it will be widely read, and will take hold of the popular feelings. The author is supposed to be living some fifty years hence, and to be telling to his grandchildren the story of the invasion of England by the Germans, and the disastrous battle at Dorking which degraded Great Britain from her lofty position among the nations and sorely humbled the pride of her people fostered by so many centuries of greatness. Of the causes and consequences of these disasters the old volunteer, in winding up his story, speaks thus:

"Stripped of our colonies; Canada and the West Indies gone to America; Australia forced to separate; India lost for ever, after the English there had all been destroyed, vainly trying to hold the country when cut off from aid by their countrymen; Gibraltar and Malta ceded to the new naval Power; Ireland independent, and in perpetual anarchy and revolution. When I look upon my country as it is now—its trade gone, its factories silent, its harbors empty, a prey to pauperism and decay—when I see all this, and think what Great Britain was in my youth, I ask myself whether I have really any heart or any sense of patriotism that I should witness such degradation, and still care to live! France was different. There, too, they had to eat the bread of tribulation under the yoke of the conqueror; their fall was hardly more sudden and violent than ours; but war could not take away their rich soil; they had no colonies to lose; their broad lands which made their wealth remained to them; and they rose again from the blow. But our people could not be got to see how artificial our prosperity was—that it rested in foreign trade and financial credit; that the course of trade once turned away from us, even for a time, it might never return; and that our credit once shaken, might never be restored. * * After all, the bitterest part of the reflection is that all this misery and decay might have easily been prevented, and that we brought it upon ourselves by our own shortsightedness. There, across the narrow Straits, was the writing on the wall; but we would not choose to read it. The warnings of the few were drowned in the voice of the multitude. Power was then passing from the class which had been used to rule and face political dangers, and which had brought the nation with honor unsullied through former struggles, into the hands of the lower classes, uneducated, untrained to the use of political rights, and swayed by demagogues, and the few who were wise in their generation were denounced as alarmists or aristocrats, who sought their own aggrandizement by wasting public money on bloated armaments." Such language as this, after the vivid description that has been given of the suffering and humiliation which the writer represents as the result of the very policy now in operation under the British Government, is calculated to stir up the pride of Englishmen and set them to thinking whether or not they are in danger of losing their eminence among the nations of the world, and even the wealth which they have been heaping up. However sound or unsound may be the political views in support of which this tract is written, there can be but one opinion concerning its literary merit. Hardly since the time of Dean SWIFT has anything appeared in which imaginary events are portrayed with such startling vividness, and made to appear so real. The description of the battle itself, if it had been an account of a real occurrence in which the writer was himself an active participant, would have been regarded as a remarkable piece of work. As a fanciful representation of what never occurred it is wonderful. The anxiety and excitement at London are depicted with scarcely less power, and the whole piece is evidently the work of an able hand.

SCENES OF WONDER AND CURIOSITY IN CALIFORNIA. A Tourist's Guide to the Yosemite Valley. By J. M. HUTCHINGS. New-York and San Francisco: A. ROMAN & Co.

In view of the fact that the mountain scenery of California, and especially the wonders of the Yosemite Valley, are attracting the attention of tourists and pleasure-seekers, and that whole region is likely to become a place of resort, the present book is very timely and places within the reach of those interested precisely the information which they want. After giving an account of the mammoth trees and the caves, natural bridges and other curiosities of Calaveras County, it devotes several chapters to the Yosemite Valley, and then takes up other places of interest. The descriptions are graphic and interesting, and scattered among them is much information which will be of practical value to travelers. The book is profusely illustrated and elegantly printed.

THE HISTORICAL READER. Embracing Selections from Standard Writers of Ancient and Modern History. By JOHN J. ANDERSON, A. M. New-York: CLARK & MAYNARD.

This volume is made up of selections from historical writers, and has the double value of presenting prominent scenes in history and choice specimens from celebrated authors at the same time. It covers ancient and modern times, and includes the names of nearly all the well-known writers of history. Interspersed among the selections are illustrative passages from English and American poets. Altogether the collection makes an excellent book for reading exercises. Its value is increased by a vocabulary of difficult and unusual words with explanations, a geographical index and a concise account of the authors from whose writings selections are made.

WONDERS OF EUROPEAN ART. By LOUIS VIARDOT. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

This volume is a translation of the second series of the "Merveilles de la Peinture," by M. VIARDOT. The first series was published some time ago in English, under the title of "Wonders of Italian Art." The present volume embraces notices of the Spanish, German, Flemish, Dutch and French schools, and not only explains the merits and peculiarities of each, but describes many of their most celebrated productions, examining critically into the beauties of individual paintings. It will be of special interest to every student of art, and contains much information which every person of culture should possess.

Other Books Received.

—*Olive*. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This is the third in the series of neat reprints of the works of Miss MULOCH which the HARPERS are bringing out.

—*The Holy Communion, or Strains of Love, &c.* By HUBERT LEBON. Translated from the French by M. A. GARNETT. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*The Great Lakes, or Inland Seas of America.* Embracing a description of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario, together with a guide to the Upper Mississippi River, giving a description of cities, towns, &c. With map and embellishments. By J. DISTURNELL. Philadelphia: W. B. ZIEBER.

—*Patron Saints.* By ELIZA ALLEN STARR. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. New-York: Catholic Publication Society. This volume contains sketches of the lives and experiences of the leading saints of the Catholic Church prepared specially for children. It is very neatly gotten up, and contains several engraved copies of famous pictures of the saints.

—*The Child's Prayer and Hymn Book*, for the use of Catholic Sunday-schools. Baltimore: J. MURPHY & Co.

—*The Unseen World in the Light of the Cross.* By T. STORK, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*The Great Facts of Modern Astronomy*, with an exposition of what they teach, comprising the formation of the Sun and Stars, the cause of Rotary Motion, the Formation of the Planets and other Satellites, solution of the Law of Distances, Theory of Light, and the Sun Spots. By WM. S. HENSON, Mechanical and Consulting Engineer, Newark, N. J.

—*The Young Deliverers of Pleasant Cove.* By ELIJAH KELLOGG. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. This little volume is the second in the Pleasant Cove series, which is to be completed in six volumes. The book will undoubtedly prove attractive to boys. The author is one of the best writers of juvenile books of the day.

—*The Eye in Health and Disease.* Being a Series of Articles on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Eye, and its Surgical and Medical Treatment. By B. JOY JEFFRIES, A. M., M. D. Boston: ALEXANDER MOORE, LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Light and Electricity.* Notes of Two Courses of Lectures before the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. In these lectures the leading facts and principles connected with the science of light and electricity are clearly set forth, and, like all of Prof. TYNDALL's works, they are accurate in statement and contain the latest deductions.

—*Sophocles* ex novissima recensione GUILIELMI DINDORFII. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. The Greek text of the tragedies of SOPHOCLES, in the neat and handsome style in which other classics have been issued by the HARPERS.

—*The History of Rome.* By TITUS LIVIUS. Literally translated, with notes and illustrations. By D. SPILLAN, A. M., M. D. Two volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This is a very faithful and satisfactory translation of the great Roman historian, as nearly literal as good English will permit. It deserves to rank as the standard version.

—*Up the Baltic; or, Young America in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.* By WM. T. ADAMS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. This volume begins a second series of Oliver Optic's "Young America Abroad," of which six volumes had been already published. The books contain much useful information in an attractive form, and are in every way excellent for the boys.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

There were an unusual number of highway robberies in New-England last week.

Mrs. BERTHA TOZIER, of Athens, Me., is 107 years old, and lively.

A larger area is planted in the Connecticut tobacco region than last year, and the plants have a good start and look well.

The California Republican State Convention, to nominate State and judicial officers, is to be held in Sacramento on Wednesday.

Paris, Ky., boasts of a horse, which, having cast a shoe, jumped out of his inclosure, went to a blacksmith-shop, and had himself shod.

Ex-Gov. WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, of West Virginia, has recently become editor of the Parkersburg *State Journal*.

The Indiana State Medical Association, at a recent meeting, expelled one of its members because he advertised his profession.

The adjourned meeting of the New-York Young Men's State Republican Association is to be held in Binghamton on Thursday.

A Democratic Justice of the Peace in Virginia is under arrest for being concerned in a prize-fight.

It does not follow that because a man has a notion in his head he is afflicted with dropsy on the brain.

If the Democratic new departure is anything more than a political manœuvre, which may be doubted, there certainly is no repentance mixed up with it.

A lady died in Attleboro, Mass., last week of poison taken, it is asserted, in small quantities by drinking water from a galvanized iron pipe.

The Republicans of Ohio will not actively open the campaign until the last of August, but the work of organization will be commenced at once.

A call was some time since issued for a State Labor Convention in Danville, Montour County, Penn., to-morrow, to organize a State Labor Union.

The radical temperance men of Maine threaten to hold a Convention, and nominate a candidate for Governor. Their last candidate does not favor the proposal.

Judge SAWYER, of San Francisco, has decided that Keno is not a "banking" game, and that consequently to play it is not a violation of the criminal law.

The present Ohio Republican State Executive Committee is declared by the Columbus *Journal* to be the best working committee the party has ever had in that State.

The hungry Democrats of New-Hampshire are now complaining grievously of the ravenous appetite of the Labor Reformers, who want all the loaves and fishes.

The Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor in Augusta to-morrow. The Republican Convention is to be held in Portland on Thursday.

A Louisiana Parish Court has decided the marriage of a white man to a colored woman to be valid under the Civil Rights bill, and that children born before the celebration of such a marriage are legitimated by the marriage.

"The Iowa Radicals have nominated for Governor a man named CARPENTER. Who's CARPENTER?"—[Chicago *Times*.] CARPENTER's the man who is going to make a coffin for the Iowa Democracy.

The State of Massachusetts has just received from the General Government a draft for $45,869, to reimburse it for taxes which were improperly retained on railroad stock owned by the State.

WADE HAMPTON, Gen. FORREST, JACOB THOMPSON and other prominent confederates, are respectfully invited by the Lynchburg *Virginian* to keep away from the Democratic National Convention, "for obvious reasons." It wants only "discreet citizens" to go.

A teacher of the freedmen who was taken from his home in Texas, stripped and severely whipped by Kuklux, has published a card in which he says that he is convinced that the outrage is not countenanced by the "respectable" portion of the community.

A Louisville physician, who analyzed a sample of the "cream candy" sold there, found that more than one-eighth of the entire bulk was terra alba, which is not any more deadly than sand or brick-dust, perhaps, and yet may not be a pleasant thing to eat.

The Ohio Republican State Executive Committee has organized by the choice of J. S. ROBINSON, of Kenton, Chairman, and THOMAS SANDERSON, of Springfield, Secretary. CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Steubenville, has been elected Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and JAMES S. CRALL, of Mansfield, Secretary.

A Mississippi paper reports that five persons have recently been found dead under mulberry trees in that State, supposed to have been killed by mulberries containing locust's eggs. Persons who do not believe the story will not make themselves liable to the penalties of the Kuklux bill.

The address which Mr. WM. T. TINSLEY, of the Lyons *Republican*, delivered before the New-York State Editorial Convention, in Saratoga, last week, was full of good sense, and contained so many practical suggestions as to make it exceedingly valuable to proprietors of the country Press.

It is reported that a photographer who took several photographs of a dead child, in Fall River, Mass., one day last week, found clearly defined on the sixth negative, the face of the child's mother, who has been dead for some time. There is a sensation in Fall River in consequence.

Rev. Dr. BERNARD ILLOWY, a Jewish Rabbi, was thrown from his carriage in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and so injured that he died on the next day. He was a native of Bohemia, about fifty-eight years old, and was well known in many portions of the country as one of the strictly orthodox ministers of the olden school.

The Newport (R. I.) *News* recently published an article describing the want of enterprise in the South, and has received from Annapolis, Md., a letter saying that "if the party who wrote that paragraph of slander would come South and express himself in the same way, he would, ten to one, feel the effects of a shot from a pistol and a thrust from a bowie-knife."

A third party is favored by the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, if the Democratic Party is to go on the new departure. It says it is unwilling to accept voluntarily the revolution in our system of government which the Radicals have forced upon us; that it wants the issue plainly and fairly made, and that until the verdict of the people has been obtained, the South should accept nothing.

The Democratic leaders of Ohio find it hard to convince their old-time followers that their new departure is good Democratic doctrine. The Columbus *Statesman* admits that this portion of the platform is not acceptable to a portion of the party, and it tries to allure them forward, telling them that this is no time for the Democracy—least of all for the old guard of the party—to hang back.

A Democratic paper informs us with great glee, that a man who has been making Republican speeches in the West, has been cast into jail, it having been discovered that he has three wives in Indiana, one in New-York, one in Maryland and an untold number elsewhere. The man ought not to have expected any other fate if he thus talked Republicanism and followed the worst customs of Democrats.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* now urges that the Southern Democrats should not at present talk about political matters. It counsels a course of "masterly inactivity," and asks, "Why quarrel with the Northern Democracy about abstract theories and party platforms? The latter may not suit the South, *but a Democratic Administration will, and that is what we are after.*"

The annual commencement of the Kentucky University, which is claimed to be the grandest educational enterprise in the Mississippi Valley, and the fourth in numbers and influence in the country, occurred on Friday, June 9. JAMES K. PATTERSON, the President, delivered an interesting address to the graduating members. The total membership during the past year has been nearly 700, comprising matriculates in five distinct colleges, viz.: College of Arts, Agricultural and Mechanical College, College of the Bible, College of Law, and Commercial College.

The Pendleton portion of the Ohio Democracy are endeavoring to make the payment of the national debt in greenbacks the most conspicuous element of the campaign, and the Chicago *Tribune* expresses the hope that no Republican will place any obstacles in the way of having that issue made as prominent as the Democracy may desire. And it says: "Paying the bonds in greenbacks has had its day. Paying the greenbacks in gold is a much better platform for 1872, and the party which is wise enough to adopt it will have a great advantage before the people."

Hon. JACOB MUELLER was serenaded in Cleveland, Ohio, a few nights ago, and, speaking in German, returned thanks for the ovation, and said that he did not regard his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by the Republicans as a personal compliment, but as a manifestation of the feelings existing in America toward the great body of Germans who have settled in this country. He said that prior to his return from Europe he had not been much of a party man; but when he saw how earnest the Republicans were to do justice to Germany in the late war, he felt that it was his duty, and the duty of all Germans, to give undivided support to that party.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Gap in Our National Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the many imperfections which we discover in the different institutions of our land—in their inability to fully effect what should be their purposes—perhaps the imperfections of none are much less noticed, or cared for, than one in our systems of education. State authority, looking merely to the employment of its youth in the pursuit of an education, and involved in the dispensation of justice, the enactment of laws, and the infliction of punishments on the already grown generation, can do but little in establishing the minor or even the main principles on which its children should be drilled. And much less does it seem that they would accomplish their ends, were fixed laws established, whereby there should be a definite amount and kind of instruction imparted to every youth. The parents being absorbed in their daily vocations, though loving and affectionate, it may be, toward their children, neglect, or never once bring to mind, how much of the most important part of their education devolves on themselves. And the teacher, how generally is it the case, having delved and plodded down in the mysteries of a pet topic, and fixed by rote the machinery of his favorite branch, falls into inextricable depths of pedantry, and finally learns how not to sympathize with or encourage his pupils.

Pretending to light the way to knowledge, his clearness does not exceed twilight, which is soon followed by the darkness of midnight. While endeavoring to drill dogmatical principle after dogmatical principle into the understanding of his pupil, he overlooks what should be his true aim and blights the prospects of many a member of the next active generation. Fathers and mothers may send their children to school with the view of having them instructed in some particular branches of education, viz.: Arithmetic, grammar and other rudimentary studies, and also in the higher branches. The teacher may receive them at the hand of the parent and comply with the wishes in instructing in some specified departments. And further, the children thus committed may put forth praiseworthy efforts in accomplishing an allotted amount. But instruction, education, should not stop here. Man has ethical, moral faculties which should be educated. By moral we mean those faculties which govern or determine the acts of men in regard to right or wrong.

All will agree that those precepts first implanted are the strongest, the most enduring: "that as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and of what nobler tree can we conceive than the human character? Yet how little do we, as a people, seem to consider this fact. In nearly all cases of crime how easily can it be traced back, away back, to a remote source. That mighty stream of vice, now tumultuously flowing with its wily, maddened waves, may be traced back to a place where merely a mote of some poisonous substance has tumbled into the clearest, most calm waters. In view, then, of all book learning, (commonly so-called,) who is there that considers of little importance the proper formation of character? But how is a good character, a complete education, to be attained? We would say it is not by parents being too remiss with their children, and by entirely overlooking the fact that they have moral as well as intellectual faculties to be educated, and it is not by the teacher, who like a regulator of a mere machine, takes the pupil through certain prescribed rules without holding up to view the grand ends to be accomplished by study. But first the parent should establish a school at home, around the family hearth. The parents should hold on to their own experience, and knowing that a man's worth consists in the amount of good influence he has produced in life, they should teach their children that they are now being prepared to act among men, and that to act well their parts "is where the honor lies." They should hold up before the young minds which Providence has placed under their care noble, elevating ideas, and present to them the grandest aims. Parents should tell their children of the good they can accomplish, and impress on them the importance of qualifying themselves. The responsibility of parents cannot be estimated too highly. The mother now watching over "the cradle of sleeping innocence," should realize "that of such is the kingdom of heaven," and while that child is breathing in all its purity she should make strong resolutions that it shall not, under her care, be misguided and polluted by vice. As it grows in age, she should make it strong against temptation and zealous in doing what is right. Nor should parental duty stop here. It should be extended to the knowing that children are under proper instruction when from their parents.

Secondly, the teacher's office should be not only to implant principles, but to show to what higher aims the principles tend. The teacher should know that his office is of the most responsible nature in which man is engaged. He should constantly bear in mind that every pupil under his guidance is to affect mankind either for good or evil. He should then impress those minds that they are soon to act on others, and that their success in life will depend on the greatest amount of good they are able to effect. The student, understanding this and believing it, will hold on to the principles of science and art, in order that he may the more skillfully work when he becomes a man and doing for himself. Rather the pupil should be taught that he is continually doing for himself and be brought to realize it. Perhaps some pedagogue who may read this article may be led to proclaim against so great a task.

To such we would say that all men are not adapted to be professional instructors. The office of a public instructor is a high one. It is the father and mother that lay the foundation of our national character, but it is the teacher that should strengthen and remodel it and thereon establish the building of our country's future greatness. The parent and teacher forming our nation's character should see to it that they leave no part uncultivated. As they leave it, it will, in all probability, thus remain. Other people after them may endeavor to affect it, but they cannot essentially alter it. Youths, properly educated, are strong against temptation. They know and feel that it is to the interests of humanity, and to their own interests to act well. Thus strongly guarded they grow in power of good influence.

Education of children, then, should be looked upon as one of the most important duties of each generation. Popular morals may be sought to be corrected and formed at more advanced ages, as the youth has entered manhood, but the sin can only fully be accomplished during the days of childhood. The pulpit may enrich, its tendency may be to elevate those in the proper course, but it can scarcely ever effect a change when the foundation of character is once laid. The minister may beautify and whitewash the fence, but the parent and the teacher are the builders. DOCTOR.

Col. Peter Augustus Porter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of the TIMES the late PETER B. PORTER, recently deceased at Niagara Falls, is mentioned as a son of the late Gen. PETER B. PORTER, the distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, and in 1828 Secretary of War under President ADAMS. He was not a son of the General, but of his brother, Judge AUGUSTUS PORTER. "Among the earliest of the pioneers in Western New-York were two brothers, AUGUSTUS and PETER B. PORTER, sons of Dr. JOSHUA PORTER, of Salisbury, Conn." (F. S. COZZENS' eulogy before the Century Club on the Life and Services of Col. PETER A. PORTER.) The lustre of military services alone was wanting to the elder brother, but in the narrower sphere of his home—that "Western New-York" of which he had been one of the "pioneers," and among the most energetic and useful, the work of converting it from a wilderness to what it now is, Judge PORTER was scarcely less eminent than his distinguished brother. He died full of years and honors in (I think) 1840—a few years after his younger brother. The excellent and distinguished gentleman recently deceased—the younger son of Judge PORTER—bore the General's name of PETER BUEL, but it would be a wrong to the memory of the only son of Gen. PORTER to forget that he fell on the battle-field of Cold Harbor, an illustrious example of that devotion to duty of which our civil war furnished so many beautiful exemplars. Born to a fortune, educated in the first learned institutions of Europe and America, endowed by nature with beauty of person and brilliancy of intellect, which eminently fitted him for social enjoyment and distinction, surrounded by everything that could make life enviable, he deliberately renounced all these for the service of his country in her hour of need. Before leaving his home, "feeling to its full extent the probability that he might not return from the path of duty on which he had entered," he solemnly recorded, in his "last will and testament," his motives in the following words:

"I can say with truth that I have entered on the course of danger with no ambitious aspirations, nor with the idea that I am fitted by nature or experience to be of any important service to the Government; but in obedience to the call of duty, demanding every citizen to contribute what he could in means, labor or life to sustain the Government of his country—a sacrifice made the more willingly by me when I consider how singularly benefited I have been by the institutions of the land, and that up to this time all the blessings of life have been showered upon me beyond what usually falls to the lot of man."

Soon after he had entered the military service, and while in command of his regiment at Fort McHenry, he was nominated for Secretary of State of New-York. In declining this appointment he gives, besides the original motives which brought him into the field, the following reason: "I left home in command of a regiment composed mainly of the sons of friends and neighbors, committed to my care. I can hardly ask for my discharge while theirs cannot be granted."

He fell on the 3d of June, 1864, pierced by six bullets, while leading his regiment up to the enemy's works at Cold Harbor.

Believing that the memory of such a life and death should be cherished; that the State and City of New-York, which (each separately) made public acknowledgment of the eminent services of the father, should be proud, too, of the son, I have sketched these lines, drawing most of the details from the eloquent "eulogy," already referred to. It is worthy of remark that, in the mother of the wife of Dr. JOSHUA PORTER, (ABIGAIL BUEL,) Col. PORTER had, with the General (now President of the United States) who commanded our armies on the battle-field where he fell, a common maternal ancestor. B.

Goaded by Conscience—A Self-Accused Murderer Gives Himself Up.

From the Chicago Republican, June 23.

At about 9 o'clock last evening, on the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, Officer McGOVERN, of the Armory force, was approached by a young man of respectable appearance, who asked to be arrested and taken to some place where he could tell a strange story of his life. The obliging policeman granted the urgent prayer of the petitioner, at the same time entertaining serious doubts about the sanity of the man. At the Armory, he gave the name of C. G. JACOBS. His strange tale is as follows:

About eight months ago he left the residence of his mother, who is a woman of wealth, in Lionda, St. Joseph County, Mich., for Texas, with the intention of going in the cattle business. At St. Louis he left his young wife behind and proceeded on alone. She is connected with the members of the mercantile firm of McCLINTOCK & Co., in that city. He went to Texas, entered into business, prospered beyond his expectations, and in the course of time took up a temporary residence in the town of Bryan. There he became acquainted with some of the best citizens of the place, among them a man named WEATHERBY, a merchant of wealth and high social standing. They became intimately acquainted. WEATHERBY was a married man, and he was introduced to his home. Shortly after he became acquainted with a fascinating woman in Bryan. Though a married man, he so far forgot his position as to pay her a great deal of attention. He was astonished one day to find that WEATHERBY, too, was one of the lady's most ardent admirers, and as she seemed to accord to him her most gracious smiles and sweetest conversation on all possible occasions, jealousy took possession of him, and he fell out with his former friend. He removed from the city, but distance could not heal his animosity, and in an evil moment he went back to Bryan. His infatuation increased, and with it his troubles. WEATHERBY appeared on the scene; hard words arose, pistols were drawn, threats were made. To save himself, he shot WEATHERBY dead and fled from Texas. Soon after the Governor offered a reward of $5,000 for his capture, and in his wanderings he was hounded eternally by the cry of murder and the fear of arrest. His life became a burden, and he dare not draw near home. Not knowing what to do, he arrived here yesterday morning from Missouri, and while brooding over his troubles during the day and evening, came to the conclusion that he would surrender himself at once, and end his fears. He has an uncle in this city, Mr. E. JACOBS, No. 65 State-street. The young man appears to be in the possession of all his senses, and told his story without excitement or excuse. He is good-looking, and appears to be about twenty-seven. Inquiries will be made in Texas about the matter of which he spoke and its truth ascertained.

Fruitless Burglary in Maiden-Lane.

Yesterday morning it was found that burglars had been at work during the previous night in the building No. 77 Maiden-lane, at the corner of Nassau-street. Capt. DECAMP, of the Second Precinct, being notified, went to the house and, upon examination, was convinced that the thieves were concealed in the premises before they were closed on Saturday, as there were no marks of violence on the outside doors. On the second floor they had forced in the door opening into the premises of FREDERICK J. EMMERICH, importer of optical and mathematical instruments. The safe door was open and the interior, showing that it had been thoroughly ransacked. Capt. DECAMP sent for Mr. EMMERICH, who lives at No. 121 Hudson-street, Hoboken. Upon his arrival he was greatly agitated upon discovering that a tin box had been stolen from the safe, in which were three $1,000 and one $500 United States bonds, and $1,500 in Hoboken Volunteer bonds. He was also of the opinion that a number of opera-glasses had been taken, but could not be positive upon this point until after a more thorough examination of the stock than it was possible to make yesterday. It seemed certain, however, that the bonds were gone, and that Mr. EMMERICH had lost at least $5,000. But upon going into the hall Capt. DECAMP saw an old coat lying in a closet, the door of which was open. Going on and picking up the coat, Capt. DECAMP found under it the tin box, which had been forced open, and beside it were all the bonds, which the thieves had apparently refused to take, as not being the sort of plunder they desired. Mr. EMMERICH had therefore lost but little, if anything, and it soon appeared that the burglars had been disappointed in another quarter. The third floor is occupied by an extensive jewelry establishment, and the safe in the premises, which contained a large amount in precious stones and jewelry, showed that a vast deal of labor and ingenuity had been expended by the burglars in endeavoring to open it, but without success. They had probably been interrupted by the approach of daylight, and fearing the entrance of some one connected with the place, had finally abandoned the enterprise. From all the circumstances of the case, Capt. DECAMP was convinced that the thieves had gone away empty-handed. It also appeared that they had probably had no trouble in getting into the safe of Mr. EMMERICH, as it showed no signs of violence, and they had doubtless found it unlocked.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
231—Unger vs. Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore.
232—Unger vs. The Western Insurance Co. of the City of Buffalo.
233—Holdredge vs. Webb.
234—Smith vs. Holland.
235—The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore.
237—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
238—Meyer vs. Huneke.
239—Lawrence vs. The American National Bank.
240—Tracy vs. Caffe, Jr.
241—Hall vs. Robbins.
242—Lester vs. Cohen.
243—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
244—Turner vs. See.
245—Peters vs. Delapeine.
246—The Ocean National Bank vs. Funt.
247—Lovell vs. Hoyt.
248—Gottberg vs. North American Fire Insurance Co.
249—The Bank of British North America vs. Heard.
250—Corn Exchange National Bank vs. Smallwood.
251—Homans, Jr., vs. Levy.
252—Muller vs. Pondir.
253—Leslie vs. Leslie.
254—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
255—Squires vs. Abbott.
256—Lentz vs. Buckingham.
257—Lawless vs. O'Mahony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
96—Leonard vs. Ryder.
102—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
108—Percy vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
115—Whiting vs. Cairo and Fulton Railroad Co.
116—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
89—Cook et al. vs. The Seventh Ward National Bank.
149—Bailey, receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
846—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1284½—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co. of N. B.
133½—Smith et al. vs. Clucas.
1364—Roberts, survivor, &c., vs. Fisher et al.
790 (R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Mer. Mu. F. & M. Ins. Co.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
178 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Conner et al.
204 (R. C.)—Davis vs. Ryle, Jr.
1434—Horn et al. vs. Amic. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
2341—McKinley vs. Lamb et al.
206—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
1421½ (R. C.)—Lester vs. Union Manuf'g Co.
216—Byrn vs. Orange Judd et al.
220—Stern vs. Donaldson.
222—Hagan vs. Bowery Nat. Bank, N. Y.
224—Fields vs. Farise.
225—Beadel vs. Williams et al.
226—Goodspeed et al. vs. West. U. Tel. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I. and II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
492—Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.
843—Harrison et al. vs. Thomson.
[illegible]—Vosburg vs. Brown et al.
606—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
30—Brown vs. Elliott.
832—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
697—Pollock vs. Lilienthal.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
686—Kreynberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
844—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
113½—McMullen vs. Cronk.
822—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
922—Sainnis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
222—Tuska vs. Cohen.
68—McCauley, adm'x vs. Gane et al.
190—N. Y. Horseshoeing Co. vs. Bray.
457—Geoghan vs. Bannaghan.
772—Kidney vs. Walsh.
781—Davis vs. Moss, ex.
181—McTerney, infant, vs. Murphy et al.
775—Agate vs. Lowenbein.
773—Eckstein vs. Washington.
824—Sanders vs. Crowe.
822—Gilchrist vs. Fay et al.

Part II.—Held by Charles P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
870—Goodwin vs. Martin.
831—Bernhard et al. vs. U. S. Express Co.
866—Frank et al. vs. Loewenstein et al.
868—Smith vs. McGovern.
884—McFarlan vs. Leavitt et al.
835—Earle et al. vs. Johnston et al.
867—Hoome vs. Scribner.
866—Gillespie vs. Fettretch et al.
1967—N. Y. Lith. Eng'g & Prin'g Co. vs. American Tontine L. & S. I. Co.
886—Smith vs. Johnson et al.
[illegible]—Goins vs. Reinhardt et al.
1204 (By order.)—Orrell vs. Palmer.
457—Wehle vs. Haviland.
477—Quimby vs. Bowman.
478—Gerken Manuf. Co. vs. Barclay.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Tracy and Curtis, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Lawson vs. Pendergast.
2—Terhune vs. Lauer.
3—Allison vs. Rodd.
4—Green vs. Scott.
5—Lewis vs. Buckley.
6—Albany vs. Peabody.
7—Hassell vs. Burr.
8—Benedicks vs. T. Am. T. L. & S. I.
9—Mass vs. Meek.
10—Kellogg vs. Oakley.
11—Connolly vs. McClure.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5214—Orr vs. Holmes.
4786—Lackman vs. Lasseson.
5688—Amadell vs. Lindner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Hugh McCann; burglary.
3—The People vs. Charles Collins; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Thomas Marshall; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Thomas Barnes; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Charles Hunt; grand larceny, three cases.
7—The People vs. George H. Smith; false pretenses, two cases.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

The People vs. Frank Wilson; murder.
The People vs. William G. Kell; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 24.

By Judge Ingraham.

John Shillito et al. vs. Lighthill; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of George W. Brown to vacate assessment, &c.; motion granted.

J. W. Judd vs. James Boyd; motion must be denied.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Chester L. Van Allen, a minor; the present guardian is removed, and Lawrence E. Van Allen appointed guardian on giving security as reported by the referee.

The Horse-Plague—Its Causes and Results—Various Remedies.

The principal veterinary surgeons in this City and vicinity have been greatly exercised over the recent horse epidemic, and the various points in the matter are yet under discussion. There is a variety of opinions as to the exact phase of the disease, the extent of its ravages, its origin and causes, and the last mode of treatment. It is said that the same plague, in a more virulent form, raged with more deadly effect in London some twenty years ago.

It is asserted in the last number of the *Turf, Field & Farm* that since the 28th of May there were 280 cases in the Second-avenue Railroad stables, of which 17 were fatal. In the Third-avenue line, out of 425 cases 38 proved fatal. The Sixth-avenue line lost 5 out of 14 cases. The Seventh-avenue line had 165 cases and 19 deaths. The Eighth-avenue Company claim entire exemption. The Tenth-avenue Company lost 6 out of 10 cases. The Fifth-avenue stage line out of 135 cases lost 13. The Twenty-third-street line had 7 deaths out of 28 cases. The total of 1,059 cases shows a death-average of one-tenth. Considering the low grade of stock and their severe and careless usage, this exhibit is deemed wonderfully moderate.

The opinion first advanced in the TIMES, that the disease is an epidemic, has become universal. It is quite generally attributed to improper food, consisting generally of cut hay and corn-meal, much of the grain being old, musty, and imperfectly ground. This, combined with an excessive amount of labor, strains and injures the spinal cord. An eminent authority entitles the plague "spinal meningitis," communicable from horse to horse, and hence contagious. Many fine carriage and turf horses have fallen victims.

It is claimed that the prescription of certain kinds of "condition powders," largely composed of arsenic, accelerates the fatal average. These powders at first seem to stimulate and strengthen, but like the same poison taken into the human system, ultimately cause sudden and painful death.

The most simple remedy yet suggested is from a practical horse-nurse in Chicago. It is sal-ammoniac, pulverized, in doses of half a thimble-full, mixed with the oats or other wholesome food, three days in succession; afterward, semi-monthly. In obstinate cases a larger dose is recommended. Very moderate exercise is also to be maintained. Apis, belladonna and aconite, with oil or soap injections, constitute another course of treatment highly spoken of.

The Supposed Suicide in Perry-Street.

But few additional facts have yet been learned regarding the case of JOSEPH BARWELL, who is supposed to have committed suicide by taking poison at No. 81 Perry-street. From statements made by his friends to Coroner KEENAN yesterday, it appears that although deceased had been temporarily employed as cutter in a tailoring house, he was a medical student for some time in Chicago, and intended to resume his studies when his means would allow, and ultimately to return to the West to practice when he had received his diploma. The inquest has been again postponed, and the remains are held to await the arrival of a brother of deceased, who has been telegraphed for.

Another Murderous Assault.

ELIZA ELLIOTT was taken into the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, severely injured in the back, and stated that she had been locked in a third-floor room of No. 85 Sullivan-street, rear house, by BRIDGET MANNING, another resident. Upon her attempting to escape by the window she alleges that BRIDGET unlocking the door rushed in and gave her a violent push which precipitated her heavily a distance of thirty feet upon a railing in the area below. BRIDGET was arrested and upon being taken before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed.

UNDER THE WATER.

Condition of the Monitor Sunk in Charleston Harbor—The Rebel Torpedo-Boat.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* publishes a long account of the operations thus far pursued by the wrecking-machine of the Monitor Wrecking Company in Charleston Harbor, from which we quote:

"The *Weehawken* lies due east and west on a bottom of mud, and there is about eight feet of water over her at low tide. In this position she is a dangerous obstruction in the channel, and should be removed if possible. All of her machinery has been taken up, and likewise the iron of her turret and deck. Her interior is filled with mud and garbage, among which human bones are here and there visible. Over 260 tons of iron and various metals have been raised from this ship. The *Housatonic* lies in thirty-six feet of water just over the bar, sixteen miles from the city. She rests on a hard shell bottom, and lies north-west and south-east, upright on her keel. The water out here is beautifully blue and clear, and the divers prosecute their work with much less difficulty than at the *Weehawken*. Her decks, masts and rigging have all been eaten away by the worms, and little else is now left of her but the huge black hull. Her propeller, shaft, chains and anchors and a large portion of her machinery have been hoisted from her by the machine, and also two of the smaller guns composing her armament. The rest of them were taken up by the Government several years ago. The Government has a buoy placed about 250 yards east-south-east of this wreck, which enables the wreckers to guess pretty closely at her whereabouts. To render the matter a certainty, however, Capt. SOAMES, when he leaves her to come up to the city, marks her position with a buoy fastened to the centre of her hull. About twenty feet south of the wreck of the doomed ship lies the hull of her destroyer, the Confederate torpedo-boat. She has been visited by the Captain, who reports her to be lying bottom upward, and seemingly in good preservation. There are no holes in her hull, and the wings of her diminutive propeller, now uppermost, seem to be in good running order. She did her work effectually. In the hull on the port quarter of the huge ship is a jagged hole large enough to drive a carriage and pair through. The heavy oaken ribs and thick planks are blown in with tremendous power, and the *Housatonic* must have gone down with but little preparation. Her diminutive but dangerous foe met with a similar fate, and the two now rest in silence, side by side, at the bottom of the sea."

The Emperor of Brazil Not to Visit the United States.

A letter received in St. Louis, on Thursday last, from a high source in Rio de Janeiro, describes the departure of the Emperor for Europe, and sets forth the unwelcome intelligence that his absence from home cannot be prolonged sufficiently to permit his visiting this country. From the St. Louis *Democrat* we make the following extract from the letter, the date of which is May 25:

"The Emperor left this morning in the British royal mail steamer *Douro* for Europe. I had a very agreeable conversation with him yesterday at his farewell audience, the only time I have been to Court since you left here, but I thought it was not well to let him go away without showing him this mark of respect. He received me very kindly, and assured me that he entertained the most sincere admiration for the institutions of our country.

His leave on this occasion is only for a year, and the voyage undertaken, entirely on account of the Empress' health. He cannot therefore visit the United States, as he was so anxious to do. The Empress is looking very badly, and bears evidence in her appearance of the sincerity of the motive assigned for the Emperor's voyage.

The Princess Imperial was sworn in as Regent on the 20th inst., and assumed today, upon the departure of her father, the duties of the office."

The Galveston *News* asserts that the present Radical Party is composed of the fag ends of the Federal Party (the Republican Party during the war,) and of the Confederates, and that consequently all the negroes ought to vote the Democratic ticket.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 R., '62.c.	112½	100	Erie R.	27¾
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112½	200	do...bet. call.	27¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112½	600	do.	27¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾	400	do.	27½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bd.	115	700	do.	27
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., small	110½	100	Harlem R.	128
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	72½	400	Reading R.	116⅜
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	72½	1400	do.	116
10,000	N. C. 6s. o. bds.	47	800	do...bet. call.	116⅛
1,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	29½	200	L. S. & Mich. So.	111⅝
12,000	do...bet. call	21	100	do.	111⅜
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July	62½	700	do...bet. call.	111
25,000	do.	62	300	do.	111¼
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93	100	Union Pac. R.	30
3,000	Long Dock Bds.	89½	100	do.	29⅞
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	100½	200	do.	29¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	102½	1400	do...bet. call.	30¼
3,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds.	102½	500	do.	29¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	100	do.	29⅞
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st M.	85½	200	C., Cin. C. & Ind.	88
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	87½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	117⅛
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s	114½	200	do...bet. call.	117½
1,000	A. D. & I. Co. 7s	100	500	do.	117
2,000	Clev. & Tol. n.	98	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	72¾
20	Ninth Nat'l Bank	117	5	do.	73
20	Park Bk., ex div.	160	100	do...bet. call.	72¾
10	Merchants' Bank	124	100	do.	72⅝
200	Cons. Coal of Md.	40½	600	C. & N.W. Pf. b. c.	87½
200	do...bet. call.	41	100	Chi. & R. I.	111
100	do.	41½	200	do.	110⅞
200	Mar. Pref....b. c.	7½	25	do.	111
100	Md. Coal Co...b.c.	31	40	do.	111½
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	42	800	Mil. & St. Paul	59½
600	W. U. Tel....b. c.	57½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77
700	do.	57⅝	800	do.	78
1000	do.	57⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	57¼
1000	do.	57½	500	do.	57
100	Adams Express	80½	200	do.	56⅞
200	U. S. Express	54½	20	P., F. W. & C. G.	100
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	47	200	Del., Lack. & W.	105½
5	Am. M. U. Ex.	53	400	do.	106
700	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96½	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	45½
200	do...bet. call.	96⅜	300	do.	45⅝
500	do.	96¼	15	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	77
2600	N.Y. C.& H.Cfs., bet. call.	91½	100	St. L. & I. Mt.	60
200	Col., C. & I. C.	19½	50	Morris & Essex	91½
400	do.	20	100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	81
			100	do.	80½
			550	do.	80
			100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	84
			25	Dub. & S. City R.	85

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅜	200	Wells-F. Ex...b. c.	46
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	54½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¾	200	Erie	b. c. 27¾
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68	115⅜	200	do.	27⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛	100	do.	27¾
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	61½	600	do.	27½
2,000	St. L. & I M. 1st	94	300	Harlem	128
5,000	Con. P. Gold bs.	102½	400	Reading	116⅛
200	W. Un. Tel.	58¼	2000	do...bet.call.	116⅜
1000	do...bet.call.	58⅜	100	Mich. Cen.	125
1500	do.	58½	100	L. S. & Mich. So.	112
100	do.	58⅝	200	do.	c. 112⅛
100	do.	58½	400	do.	112⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	20	200	do...bet.call.	112
100	Mariposa Pf.	7½	200	do.	c. 112⅛
100	do.	7	700	Un. Pac.	30
300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	41½	100	Panama	69½
300	Spring Mt. C...b.c.	59	200	Chi. & N. W.	73¼
200	Con. C. of Md...b.c.	41	700	do...bet.call.	73
200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	96¼	700	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	88
400	do.	96⅜	600	Chi. & R. I.	111¼
300	do.	96¼	10	do.	112
200	do...bet.call.	97	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77½
1000	do.	97⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	44⅝
1000	do.	97	100	Han. & St. Jo.	80
300	do.	97⅛	200	do.	79½
			100	do.	c. 79½

MONDAY, June 26—A. M.

The trade of the past week was generally active both here and at the Cotton ports. The exports of Domestic Produce from New-York reach nearly five millions for the week, and from the South in Cotton alone about three millions. The Export of Specie of all kinds from New-York about two and a half millions, of which $1,872,000 in American Gold Coin. The price of Gold is a fraction higher at the close than on Saturday week, though the Treasury and the Banks have gained in Gold notwithstanding the moderate withdrawals for export. The Treasury now holds in Coin $93,249,000, and the Banks and Bankers hold $16,928,000 Gold Notes against the Treasury. By the prepayment of the July Interest this week, the relative figures will no doubt be changed five or six millions, without reducing the actual Coin in the Treasury materially. The Secretary of the Treasury has very properly restored the use of $100 Gold Notes in the payments-out for interest and the payments-in for Customs, so that little Gold Coin is now handled in either operation. The convenience is appreciated as well by the Importers who have Customs to pay, as by the receivers of Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Treasury will sell at least $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday next, but this will be balanced by the receipts of the week for Customs.

The Import trade continues good for the Summer months; the amount of Foreign Goods marketed at New-York last week was about $6,000,000, while there was an increase of Goods in Bond of $1,500,000. The Domestic Commission business is active in all Cotton fabrics, and quite satisfactory, we believe, in Woolen Goods. For the Wool clip some Currency has gone to the Country this week in National Bank Notes and Greenbacks, and we hear less of the superabundance of Bank Notes.

A slight ripple in the Money market was caused on Wednesday and Thursday by the break-down in the Rock Island speculation in Wall-street, which from its suddenness caused a momentary shock to Railway collateral with Money lenders, but after reviewing and strengthening their "margins" they seemed ready at the close of the week to accept much the same cheap rates for Money as before. They are more induced to this course as the Street has become bare of nearly all the Public Funds of the United States, and the Gold operators carry over their balances for the most part free of Interest and sometimes on a *bonus* for the use of their Gold. The large variety of Railway Mortgages pressing on the market, mostly for account of new undertakings, fail to attract the Banks, or other Money lenders, as buyers, and, when the Bonds are not well known on the Stock Exchange, they are not readily available for hypothecation.

The "unpleasantness" on the Exchange referred to above has already had the effect of stirring up a formidable bearish interest against the Railway market, and, on the other hand, as only one of the *Bull* cliques was compromised by the Rock Island failure, there is still a reasonable prospect of a lively time on both sides the account.

This week begins the great July Interest payments. The United States Treasury will lead off, this morning. The various offices (the principal place of payment being at the New-York Office) will be prepared for $27,695,690 Gold Interest, due in July, though we doubt whether more than $23,000,000 will be called for before the 1st of August. The Pacific Roads, the States of Alabama, Massachusetts, New-York, &c., will also pay out, in the aggregate, about $5,000,000 Gold Interest in July, making *over thirty millions in Gold by way of half-yearly income* to our own people and foreign holders of our Bonds. The latter, for the greater part, will no doubt be reinvested in American Stocks, and as far as practicable in our Public Funds. The Domestic holders of Gold Coupons and Registered Gold Interest, whether received at the Treasury or on State or Railway Bonds, would do well to reinvest in United States 5-20s 6 ₱ cents or the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan, either of which can be had in exchange for Gold at the counters of the Government dealers, or, so far as the New Loan is desired, at the counter of the Treasury Office of every denomination from $50 to $10,000. Of the 5-20s 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, the 1867s and 1868s are in some respects preferable. They will be the last to be called in for conversion by the Treasury. They can be had ex-July coupon at or slightly under the present price of Gold, which, from the recent advance to 112¼ ₱ cent. has also brought the other 5-20s and the New 5 ₱ cents below the par of Gold. But this fact only affords the greater inducement to the receivers of Gold Interest *to place their reinvestments with the Government*, as, by all odds, the safest, least questionable and most comfortable of all security for quiet, prudent people and their provident institutions. As the current sensations of Railway expansion—very flattering to our American pride, but a little *fast*—and of Municipal jobbery, now look, the time may not be very distant when this preference will be even more widely appreciated than it was after the War, and prove as remunerative in the end.

To the Gold Interest of thirty odd millions, the July Dividends, payable in Currency, will certainly add as much more. Some of the City Banks pay at a less rate than last July, and a few of the Railway lines in this neighborhood have not yet determined upon their Dividends. The States have also reduced the Principal of their Debts, in several instances, since last July, while on the other hand the new Railway Mortgages have run up to a large figure, and a number of the old Capitals considerably increased. We begin our usual Half-yearly table of Dividends, this morning, promising additions from day to day, as they are advertised. Of the thirty-seven States, twenty-three will pay (if our information is correct about Alabama) about $6,590,758 July Interest, and of the remainder, five are unable to pay at present, and nine owe little or no debt.

JULY DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED TO DATE.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 6s, 1881	$183,678,100	3	$5,510,343
United States 5-20s, 1865	250,220,950	3	7,506,628
United States 5-20s, 1867	332,011,650	3	9,960,349
United States 5-20s, 1868	39,612,350	3	1,188,370
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
Loans to Pacific Roads	64,457,320	3	1,933,719
N.Y. City (outstanding)	19,511,300	3½	682,898
Other N. Y. State debt	13,997,764	*1¼ & 1½	179,930
Mass. State debt	18,662,033	2½ & 3	458,755
Conn. State debt	6,775,900	3	203,277
R. I. State debt	2,774,000	3	83,220
N. J. State debt	2,896,300	3	86,889
Penn. State debt (Aug. 1)	31,107,169	2 & 2½	865,447
Maryland State Debt	13,117,475	2 & 2½	359,719
Ohio State Debt	9,675,343	3	290,260
Illinois State Debt	1,890,406	3	56,894
Kentucky State Debt	1,424,394	3	42,732
Missouri State Debt	17,800,000	3	535,000
Michigan State Debt	2,276,282	3 & 3½	72,678
Kansas State Debt	1,341,675	3½	46,958
Alabama State Debt	7,382,800	2½ & 4	228,168
Ala. Indorsed Debt	9,480,000	4	379,200
Louisiana State Debt	22,580,232	3 & 3½	650,927
Ark. State Debt, (new,)	3,150,000	3	95,500
S. Carolina State Debt	7,665,908	3	229,977
California State Debt	3,506,000	3½	122,710
Cal. Indorsed Debt	1,500,000	3½	52,500
Georgia State Debt	7,514,500	3 & 3½	254,425
Geo. Indorsed Debt	5,923,000	3½	207,305
Maine State Debt	8,067,900	3	242,037
N. Hamp. State Debt	2,752,200	3	82,566
Vermont State Debt	1,227,000	3	36,810
Delaware State Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000	4	200,000
National Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Park National Bank	2,000,000	6	120,000
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	5	200,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Shoe & Leather Bank	1,000,000	6	60,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	5	100,000
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	6	60,000
Imp't'rs' & Traders' B'k	1,500,000	5	75,000
Central National Bank	3,000,000	4	120,000
Continental Bank	2,000,000	4	80,000
Manuf'rs' & Mchts' Bk.	500,000	4	20,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
Leather Manuf. Bank	600,000	6	36,000
Citizens' Nat'l Bank	400,000	5	20,000
Bank of N. America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
North River Bank	400,000	3½	14,000
Ninth National Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
N. Y. Exchange Bank	500,000	3½	17,500
Bull's Head Bank	200,000	*5	10,000
Atlantic Nat'l Bank	300,000	4	12,000
Mutual Bank	105,700	3½	3,700
Irving Nat'l Bank	500,000	4	20,000
Chatham Nat'l Bank	450,000	6	27,000
Oriental Bank	300,000	6	18,000
Hanover Nat'l Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Butch'rs' & Drovers' B'k	800,000	5	40,000
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1,235,000	3	37,050
National Trust Co.	500,000	4	20,000
Farmers' L. & T. Co.	1,000,000	5	50,000
Guar. & Indemnity Co.	2,000,000	5	100,000
Union Trust Company	1,000,000	5	50,000
Central Pacific Bonds	25,881,000	3	776,430
Union Pacific Bonds	27,236,000	3	817,080
Western Pacific Bonds	2,800,000	3	84,000
Lake-Shore Road	35,000,000	4	1,400,000
North-west Road	35,000,000	5	1,750,000
Reading Road	30,401,800	5	1,520,090
Illinois Central	25,280,240	5	......
Michigan Central	18,225,348	5	1,264,002
Hartford & N. H. R.	4,796,925	*3	143,907
Chic. & R. Island Bds.	8,787,000	3½	307,545
Midland Bonds	3,800,000	3½	133,000
West Wisconsin Bds.	4,000,000	3½	140,000
Morris & Ess. Stock	11,900,950	3½	416,533
Fort Wayne Stock	19,714,286	*1¾	345,714
Harlem Road	10,000,000	4	400,000
Albany & Sus.	3,067,300	3½	107,360
Greenwich Savings	7,344,886	3½ & 3	254,956
Mer. Clerks' Savings	2,225,650	3 & 3½	68,706
Third-avenue Savings	5,062,148	3	151,865
North River Savings	633,330	3	19,000

*Quarterly.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans		$845,113
Increase in Specie		1,025,306
Decrease in other Legal Tenders		817,750
Increase in Deposits		252,363
Decrease in Circulation		101,402

	June 25,'70.	June 24,'71.	June 17,'71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$84,904,348	$88,560,600	$88,569,600

Loans	277,017,697	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	13,222,935	14,015,316	12,989,910
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	217,522,555	242,528,513	242,276,150
Circulation	33,094,119	30,580,606	30,682,099
In Sub-Treasury	83,391,784	93,322,930	93,631,438

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 17,'71.	June 24,'71.	June 25,'70.
Deposits	$242,276,150	$242,528,513	$217,522,555
Circulation	30,682,099	30,580,606	33,094,119
Together	$272,958,249	$274,009,119	$250,616,008
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$68,464,563	$68,522,279	$62,654,107
Actual basis	85,159,074	85,476,424	65,488,510
Excess Leg. Ten.	$16,694,512	$16,954,145	$2,783,349
Rate for money	3@4 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.	4@5 ₱ ct.

The Bank return reflects steadiness of movement and continued ease in Money. The Gold average is $1,025,306 higher, and Greenbacks $817,750 lower than last Monday. The Loans increase $845,113, and the Deposits $252,363. In point of lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation the Banks stand about the same as on the previous report. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,886,850 in Gold for Customs; paid out $370,068 Gold for Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Export of American Gold for the week was $1,872,155, and other Specie $592,275. The sales of Gold closed at 112¼ ₱ cent., and of Bills on London 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. The Public Funds advanced to 115¼ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The other 5-20s ruled in about the same proportion.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,552,238, as against $6,286,588 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,976,521, against $3,320,111 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,464,430, against $1,270,179 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,886,850. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 16,521 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,315	March	$36,448,670
August	29,829,290	April	32,694,773
September	26,964,268	May	34,146,019
October	22,443,471	June 3	7,671,435
November	25,232,162	June 10	7,410,146
December	22,469,106	June 17	8,423,530
January	28,582,276	June 24	7,552,238
February	29,962,738		
Total since July 1			$349,580,226
Against same date 1870			280,987,454
Increase since July 1			$68,592,772

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$26,717,575	February	$18,728,742
August	13,572,589	March	22,130,322
September	16,082,468	April	18,980,074
October	16,659,494	May	18,019,795
November	24,912,252	June 7	4,887,762
December	19,840,328	June 14	3,996,129
January	18,587,876	June 21	4,976,521
Total since July 1			$217,884,140
Against same date 1870			195,469,439
Increase since July 1			$22,414,701

Gold, June 24, 1871, 112¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 25, 1870, 111⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	March	$7,089,880
August	10,587,040	April	9,598,029
September	4,618,880	May	9,615,695
October	2,416,856	June 3	2,038,500
November	4,896,257	June 10	1,822,598
December	1,950,878	June 17	1,392,491
January	3,149,211	June 24	2,464,430
February	4,022,068		
Total since July 1			$81,718,748
Against same date 1870			33,429,504
Increase since July 1			$48,289,244

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,495,421
August	15,645,257	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,098,605
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,630
November	9,570,224	November	14,023,555
December	8,962,817	December	4,568,741
January	12,828,929	January	16,[illegible],103
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,451,980	March	4,942,915
April	11,980,680	April	1,098,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June 3	1,117,994	June 3	622,486
June 10	2,674,185	June 10	397,776
June 17	2,494,639	June 17	333,096
June 24	2,886,850	June 24	370,068
Total, 1871	$145,385,323	Total, 1871	$88,324,670
Total, 1870	132,984,544	Total, 1870	86,309,851

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		June '25, '70.
American Gold	112⅜@112@112⅜	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s. May and November	112½@112⅜	111
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅝@115⅜	113
U. S. 5 ₱ cents., 10-40s	110⅛@110⅜	108
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents.	101¾@102½	92½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents.	92@91¾	87⅞
New-York Central	96¼@96⅛@96⅞	92⅞
New-York Central Scrip	90@91¾	94⅞
Rock Island	123¼@120⅜@110@111¼	116⅜
Lake Shore	114⅜@109@112@112	90½
N. W. Common	77¼@72@72⅜	82¾
N. W. Preferred	91⅞@87	88⅞
Reading	118@115⅞@116⅛	107⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞@42@45⅛	37⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅞@59	66
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜@78	80⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛@56⅛@57⅛	56⅞
Union Pacific	30⅞@29⅜@30⅛	......
Erie	29⅝@26⅞@27⅜	25

At the Exchange Saturday there was renewed activity on the Railway list, and on Western Telegraph. The *Bull* interest moved with some confidence, after the early morning prices, and with some exceptions like Wabash and North-west Common, prices were better than at the close on Friday. The party in Lake Shore evidently felt stronger, and there was a larger demand for New-York Central. Wabash sold below 57 ₱ cent., and North-west at 72½@73 ₱ cent. The weakness in Hannibal and St. Joseph continued, sales at 79½ ₱ cent.

The Boards adjourned early, as usual on Saturdays in the Summer season. Later in the day the following quotations were made in front of the Exchange on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115¼
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅛	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	91⅛	91⅞
Reading Railroad	116⅛	116⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	72⅜
North-west Preferred	88⅛	87
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79	78
St. Paul Common	60	59
Lake Shore	111⅛	112
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	59	57⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	91⅛	91⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24.

Gold receipts	$530,438 55
Gold payments	872,537 85
Gold balance	83,720,749 84
Currency receipts	790,425 43
Currency payments	815,451 04
Currency balance	8,803,180 35
Customs	371,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	800,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s, currency	115
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS OF THE
EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road, fifty-five miles long, of which forty-four are completed, extends from Terre Haute, Ind., northerly to Danville, Ill., forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville and the South.

The remaining eleven miles will be finished in August, and it is expected that the entire line from Chicago to Nashville will be completed about the same time.

The capital stock of the Company is ....$450,000 payable in cash at par, and nearly all paid in.

The bonded debt is..........................$775,000, of which but $300,000 remain unsold, and are offered at ninety per cent. and accrued interest. The principal and interest are

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Coupons are due May and November, in New-York.

The bonds will be registered if desired.

The character of the managers of this road, among whom are CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq., of Terre Haute, and other successful and experienced railroad men, and its prospective business in coal, iron, and the agricultural products of the rich Wabash valley, justify us in recommending these bonds as a good investment.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. The greater part of the Road is in earning operation, and the rails (steel and iron) are now being laid on the remainder. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, receive money on deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Now Ready!

MANUAL
OF THE
Railroads of the United States,
For 1871-72,

Showing their Mileage, Stock, Bonds, Debt, Cost, Traffic, Earnings, Expenses, and Organization; Comparative Tabular Statements for a long series of years; Debts of States and United States in detail, etc., etc.

By HENRY V. POOR.

Price, $5. Delivered by express, free of charge.

H. V. & H. W. POOR, 68 Broadway.

☞ OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

We pay the "bidding price" for gold and sell at the "asking price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit, without commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

☞ WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL of $25,000, in the stock brokerage business, by a gentleman with large acquaintance, and member of Stock and Gold Boards. All communications strictly confidential. Address A., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	15	Hides, bales	76
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Leather, sides	4,680
Cotton, bales	2,254	Spirits Turp., bbls.	576
Cot.-seed Cake, bags	18	Crude Turp., bbls.	429
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	9	Resin, bbls.	3,306
Copper, bbls.	124	Beef, pkgs.	6
Copper, cakes	160	Cut-meats, pkgs.	35
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	7	Grease, pkgs.	90
Eggs, bbls.	1,567	Lard, pkgs.	361
Flour, bbls.	10,336	Butter, pkgs.	2,530
Wheat, bushels	61,621	Cheese, pkgs.	7,702
Corn, bushels	122,735	Pea-nuts, bushels	600
Oats, bushels	4,000	Rice, pkgs.	92
Beans, bushels	333	Starch, boxes	1,100
Corn-meal, bbls.	7	Tea, half-chests	7
Corn-meal, bags	375	Tobacco, hhds.	312
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bx. and cs.	30
Hops, bales	312	Whisky, bbls.	370
Hides, No.	32	Wool, bales	1,800

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—83,023 bushels Wheat, 489 hhds. Tobacco, 49,426 bushels Corn, 25 hhds. Tallow, 665 bbls. Resin, 1,049 bushels Barley, 30 bales Cotton, 1,120 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 50 boxes Bacon, 20 tierces Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 50 cases Figs, 120 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—1,233 bbls. Flour, 22,060 boxes Cheese, 332 boxes Bacon, 41 pkgs. Furs, 100 tcs. Beef, 140 pkgs. Roots, 394 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 18 boxes Clocks, 280 bales Hops, 30 boxes Extract, 53 pkgs. Butter.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—108 hhds. Tobacco, 27 tcs. Tobacco, 30,448 bushels Wheat, 207 bags Ore, 212 bales Hops, 20 boxes Bacon, 540 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Londonderry—18,968 bushels Wheat, 20,580 bushels Corn, 1,400 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner *Campbell*, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible].

By the bark *Vesco*, for Queenstown and orders—15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Mendel*, for Havre—25,480 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *G. Strickland*, for Antwerp—24,670 bushels Wheat, 280 tcs. Lard, 177,526 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Lard-oil, 303 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Dr. C. Tupper*, for Rotterdam—27,536 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *F. Dunfield*, for Leghorn—72,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *M. E. Riggs*, for Genoa—1,147 hhds. Tobacco, 1,009 boxes Extract.

ASHES—Continue in slack demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.; stock—bbls.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 4,000 bags Rio, by the *Merrimac*, on private terms. We quote Java at 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@18c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at a partial reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 744 bales, including 719 bales to spinners and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a moderate trade reported at fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. off yesterday's figures; sales, 9,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 500 bales at 19 5-16c.; 600 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; August, 1,600 bales at 19½c., 600 bales at 19 11-16c.; September, 100 bales at 18⅝c. And today, for July, 200 bales at 19 3-16c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 600 bales at 19⅛c., 200 at 18 15-16c.; 300 bales at 18⅞c., 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales each, July and August, at 19c., together; August, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 700 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19c.; September, 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c. Since Exchange, sales of July contracts have been made at 19c., and of August at 19⅛c., showing a firmer market. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 19c.; July, 19.3c.; August, 19.09c.; September, 18.53c.; October, 18⅜c. The receipts at this port today were 2,254 bales, including 1,009 bales from Charleston, 177 bales from Wilmington, 477 bales from Savannah, and 391 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	14,423
Receipts last week	11,789
Receipts since the preceding week	12,233
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,038,068
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	780,243
Receipts preceding year	688,430
Exports since our last	56
Exports since Sept. 1	602,953
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,243
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	66,250

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69 Receipts.	1868-69 Exports.	1869-70 Receipts.	1869-70 Exports.	1870-71 Receipts.	1870-71 Exports.
Sept. 2	4,150	2,509	2,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,283	1,375	11,206	1,258	10,781	4,063
Sept. 18	19,673	3,081	24,308	2,338	17,648	2,041
Sept. 25	20,311	4,703	48,211	4,979	26,714	7,338
Oct. 2	34,700	9,874	54,629	5,612	51,105	7,627
Oct. 9	44,088	16,846	69,320	25,396	66,937	14,744
Oct. 16	52,329	20,647	67,585	34,916	72,094	29,264
Oct. 23	57,088	14,567	77,368	26,068	82,392	41,307
Oct. 30	66,671	30,101	76,218	51,368	85,364	40,409
Nov. 6	74,364	20,155	85,246	35,390	107,930	77,638
Nov. 13	72,360	46,272	82,045	55,366	124,368	83,082
Nov. 20	72,545	3,238	70,036	46,306	126,449	65,679
Nov. 27	74,345	61,340	96,220	69,727	131,495	67,332
Dec. 4	82,923	54,010	93,757	73,079	138,376	72,041
Dec. 11	82,744	67,572	98,499	63,690	151,270	103,180
Dec. 18	80,912	51,424	110,010	63,040	157,078	102,379
Dec. 25	78,898	43,276	112,519	68,394	160,298	91,585
Jan. 1	85,448	71,173	109,577	55,927	122,675	87,103
Jan. 8	74,748	41,560	101,636	67,417	137,323	89,013
Jan. 15	72,364	37,445	98,743	42,333	112,088	90,228
Jan. 22	70,768	36,109	98,003	63,092	144,551	131,558
Jan. 29	65,509	32,730	109,200	60,815	150,890	106,333
Feb. 5	60,680	31,878	103,787	64,308	155,112	73,466
Feb. 12	66,789	39,861	87,565	71,530	142,162	90,551
Feb. 19	73,422	46,439	85,409	68,772	149,582	113,114
Feb. 26	55,009	55,053	80,747	71,807	136,741	122,702
March 4	41,889	31,570	74,636	68,613	131,819	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,542	67,925	70,677	135,252	113,303
March 18	32,373	14,166	63,457	51,221	102,641	100,833
March 25	32,314	20,934	56,052	76,102	92,004	95,416
April 1	28,219	23,541	51,474	28,206	73,971	105,214
April 8	21,781	34,679	48,643	79,444	70,794	102,103
April 15	20,071	44,654	42,700	73,388	83,220	94,317
April 22	27,189	23,690	38,095	63,904	73,005	97,106
April 29	21,240	31,322	31,248	34,198	57,012	54,323
May 6	21,039	32,121	37,256	27,708	51,940	74,328
May 13	21,009	34,323	36,977	30,232	47,360	75,327
May 20	14,269	28,219	34,703	45,460	49,773	82,399
May 27	15,180	22,668	30,771	27,542	40,627	33,867
June 3	11,660	18,084	23,308	24,514	39,689	42,237
June 10	10,122	28,108	17,369	23,900	27,714	44,091
June 17	10,086	7,088	15,380	38,364	32,311	17,000
June 24	8,578	7,041	18,187	20,366	22,983	30,610

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	7,861	41,045	12,687	6,613
Mobile	828	11,863	2,036	....
Galveston	4,745	46,838	3,264	3,637
Florida	45	....	....	....
Savannah	1,987	10,636	....	2,100
Charleston	2,070	4,500	1,837	....
New-York	3,833	66,250	587	148
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	2,657	27,752	87	....
Total this week	23,983	207,494	20,126	12,452
Previously rep'rted	3,846,066	....	2,269,686	755,704
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,870,049	207,494	2,284,814	768,156
Same time last year	2,750,287	183,469	1,407,257	603,453

Stock in the Interior Towns June 23.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	3,559	3,790
Columbus, Ga.	1,945	4,075
Macon, Ga.	2,014	5,790
Selma, Ala.	972	2,082
Montgomery, Ala.	3,255	4,159
Memphis, Tenn.	5,425	13,237
Nashville, Tenn.	873	4,666
Total	17,083	42,813

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	909,000	642,000	368,450
Afloat from India	121,000	224,000	478,000
Afloat from America	102,000	105,000	79,000
Stock in London	70,229	39,270	71,830
Afloat for London	39,000	35,000	58,000
Stock in Havre	92,300	142,010	59,700
Afloat for Havre	38,055	72,369	131,804
Stock in Bremen	32,750	24,079	13,450
Afloat for Bremen	52,778	2,319	6,890
Stock in U. States ports	207,494	183,469	73,858
Stock in the interior towns	17,083	42,813	9,300
Total	1,608,691	1,512,014	1,314,311
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	......	220,677	......
Excess compared with 1869	......	......	322,480
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	120,000	85,000	105,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8 11-16d.	10 5-16d.	12⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20⅛c.	21⅛c.	34⅛c.
Price of gold	112⅛	111⅛	137⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870—Bales.	1871—Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,940
Received since	2,780,287	3,870,049
Total	2,791,198	3,945,989
Exported	2,070,665	3,052,009
Present stock	183,469	207,494
Balance to spinners	537,065	686,486

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports, June 10 to June 16, inclusive	37,000	25,000	25,115	2,383
Previously reported	447,000	216,000	508,377	132,203
Total	484,000	241,000	533,492	134,486

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 44,000 bales.	
Decrease to Great Britain	49,492
Excess to Continent	106,514

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, but the offerings of desirable lots have been quite moderate, and holders have been confident in their views. Prices have been well maintained throughout. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 35; very good to fancy at $6 35@$6 90; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 05@$6 30; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 5 80
Extra State	6 10@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less request at unaltered prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet at from $4 10@$5 60 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and steady, partly for shipment, at $3 40@$3 50 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey; and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$6 50@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 80@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 60
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 00@20 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with less freedom, and quoted a shade firmer, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly from export buyers and for new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 50, closing at $1 49 for straight samples; and for Red and Amber Winter at $1 54 @$1 57, mainly at $1 55 for Western, and $1 56@$1 58½ for State, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been in some request, at steadier rates. The rain-storm was against an active business. The increasing firmness in ocean freights also tended to check the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 60@$1 70, chiefly at $1 60@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 54@$1 57, chiefly Amber at $1 55 for fair ordinary; damaged old do. at $1 30; No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 49 for the range of merchantable grades, afloat; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 55@$1 58½; do. do., very choice Zimmerman at $1 65. Corn has been moderately active, but under more liberal offerings, partly to arrive, prices closed a shade lower and the market heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 69c.@75c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 74c.@74½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 73½c.@73¾c. for steamer grades; 73½c. for Kiln Dried; 76c.@77c., chiefly at 76c., for Yellow Western; and nominally at 80c.@82c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and weak in price at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for new State; sales, 3,250 bushels. Barley-malt continues quiet at from 90c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 3,500 bushels. Oats have been in light request, but quoted steady, on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,000 bushels at 59c.@66c., at the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66c. for Mixed Western afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 69c. for prime White Ohio ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,480 bbls. Flour, 48,471 bushels Wheat, and 49,426 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 15,968 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders; 2,400 bbls. Flour, 18,968 bushels Wheat, and 20,580 bushels Corn for Londonderry; 25,480 bushels Wheat for Havre; 1,000 bbls. Flour and 24,672 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 27,536 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam. The week's export clearances hence for European ports, include 18,561 bbls. Flour, 274,035 bushels Wheat, 301,428 bushels Corn, and 7,987 bushels Rye. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 23, 1871:

Wheat—Minnie Dingman, E. W. Cummings, Jos. Reed, Etna, Thorn & Martin, H. G. Clute, J. Scholl, Hungarian, Frank Donaldson, G. A. Doming, Evalyn, Geo. W. Tifft, D. F. Garrison, A. G. Whitcomb, Robt. J. Ward, Chs. Chas. E. Stanley, Jennie, Geo. W. Hall, John R. Weed, Buffalo.

Corn—Billy Spears, Nettie Donaldson, Rescue, Norman, John Pease, Lady, F. F. Stacey, E. S. Brooks, R. R. French, Dr. Peter Failing, Julia L. Sherwood, Mary E. Coville, Johnnie E. Davis, Woodbine, Wm. M. Sherts, W. W. Arnold, Buffalo; Geo. L. Crawford, P. L. Price, Chas. H. Carrier, Adirondack, J. G. Meiggs, Collingwood, Oswego.

Lumber—B. A. Towner, Rome; Good Templar, Peter Hayward, Lyon's Falls; Mary A. Cady, A. S. Beverley, Terry Cunningham, Manitee, T. J. Helling, G. B. Tappan, Cordelia, George W. Bird, Buffalo; J. Smith, John McCann, Tonawanda; Hector, Corning; Cora Dewley, Rome; Isaac Gilbert, Booneville; W. R. Austin, John Wendell, George B. Thomas, Pike, Oswego.

Staves—F. W. Jewell, Buffalo.

Grindstones—Ebro, Buffalo.

Malt—Watson, Montezuma, Thomas Rywicuo, Buffalo.

Coal—Maggie, Geneva.

Flour—J. W. Moss, Oswego.

Shooks—Bicycle, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Anna, Rome.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 20,300 Hides, and 25 bales do.; sales, 29,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 1,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23lbs., part at 28c., gold, selected; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½@27½ lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 23c., gold, as they run; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20@21 lbs. 20c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Savanilla, &c., 18@23 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Matamoras, 25@26 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 3,800 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs. 18½c.@19c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Western, 21 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 40 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 55 lbs., private terms; 850 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 15 lbs., 14c., currency, as they run; 600 Wet-salted New-Orleans, &c., 60@70 lbs., private terms; 2,900 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 148,900 Hides and 2,085 bales, (same time last year, 86,100 Hides and 705 bales,) as follows: 45,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 17,800 Dry Montevideo, &c., 28,200 Dry Rio Grande, 10,300 Dry Orinoco, 4,800 Dry California, 6,600 Dry Central American, 12,800 Dry Minas, 900 Dry Laguayra, &c., 1,600 Dry Tampico, 1,100 Dry Singapore, 4,800 Dry Sierra Leone, 300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,900 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 185 bales Penang and Manila.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Hemlock has been quite active, with an upward tendency in prices. The demand about equals the arrivals, permitting of no accumulation. Union Crop and prime Rough Leather closed strong in price, on a fair trade. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, all kinds and weights, 28c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull at old rates. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@26c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been inactive at old prices. Strained has been quoted at $2 75@$2 80; sales, 300 bbls. Pale at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 3,306 bbls.; exports, 665 bbls. Tar has been unaltered in price, but without activity. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request here, on the basis of 48c. for merchantable, showing a comparatively steady market; sales, 150 bbls.; receipts 576 bbls. At Wilmington, sales have been reported of equal to 5,000 bbls., on private terms, with 45c. quoted, for July, as the ruling price. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 48c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 12½@$3 65; Pitch, $3 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and weak in price at 14⅛c., in bulk; 19c.@19½c. in shipping order, here, and 15⅛c.@16c. in shipping order, in Philadelphia. The Creek advices are of a very slow movement, on the modified basis of $4 25@$4 37½ on the hopper, and $4 50@$4 60, chiefly at $4 50, on the Lower Road, ₱ bbl. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 2,276 bbls. Refined Oil has been depressed and lower, with sales reported in the local market of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 25c.; 4,500 bbls. do. July, mostly at 25½c.; 2,000 bbls. do. July and August, at 25⅛c.; 1,500 bbls. do. August, and 500 bbls. do. September, on private terms. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, July delivery, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,049 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 502 bbls. for Queenstown and orders, and 12,000 cases for Leghorn. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited request, and quoted at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues very quiet at 9⅛c.@9½c. in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with firmness, on a reduced offering of stock, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported of only 237 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for new Western Mess; $14 50 for City do.; $12 50@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $13@$13 25, chiefly $13, for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been less call noted for new Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller June; $14 75, seller July; $14 87, seller August, and $15 seller September. Dressed Hogs have been rather lightly dealt in, but held firmly, at from 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been very dull at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 60 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet at 7⅛c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅛c. for Long Clear; 8c. for Short Clear; 8c. in part for old Short Rib; sales 125 pkgs. Lard has been less freely offered and has been quoted a shade stronger, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 330 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Western Steam, and 10c.@10⅛c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July, at 10⅛c., seller August on private terms; and seller November at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and irregular, with sales reported of only 105 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$15 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very quiet within a range of from $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at from $18@$30 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been rather quiet, since our last, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 20c.@28c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@23c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@22c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,530 pkgs. Cheese continues in slack demand and weak in price at from 9c.@12⅛c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 4c.@11⅛c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,702.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 12,000 lbs. Para, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. San Juan and Central American and 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz. Receipts, 104 bales Para. We quote: *Deer*, Honduras, 40c.; San Juan 38c.@40c.; Angostura, 30c.@35c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 35c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@28c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet, with sales reported of 80 bales Mexican, 25 bales Curacoa, 7 bales Rio Hache, 6 bales Cape and 4 bales Bogota, on private terms. Receipts, 166 bales Mexican and 2 bales Texas. We quote: *Goat*, Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@49c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 32c.@37c.; Madras, each, 36c.@40c.; Patna, each, 45c.@48c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Raw have been fairly active at steady prices, the main call having been for Refining grades. Sales have been reported of 3,000 hhds. at 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for Common, and 9⅛c. for fair Refining Cuba; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Martinique; 9 9-16c. for strictly good Refining Porto Rico; 9⅛c. for Grocery do., and 10⅛c. for Centrifugal, ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c., and Grocery from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 12⅛c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for very common to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light request at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 150 bbls. at 92⅛c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 370 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The lighter offerings of room and upward tendency of rates in nearly all lines operated against an active business, and the general market, though quoted stronger, showed but little animation. The main call, in both berth and charter forms, was for Grain and Petroleum room, which was held very confidently at extreme figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 750 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6⅛d.; 10,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 1,050 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 200 tons Provisions, by do., on the basis of 35s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at equal to 30s. ₱ ton; 5 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also a ship of 1,200 tons, another of 1,581 tons, and a bark of 514 tons register, reported placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 21,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7⅛d. for Corn, or 8d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, at 1s. 9d. ₱ barrel; also, a British bark of 448 tons register, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, from Boston, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 5 ₱ cent. primage. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8⅛d. ₱ bushel; 350 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For the United Kingdom, an American bark of 425 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum; also, a British brig, 189 tons register, with a general cargo from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 586 tons register, with about 3,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter, with the usual 15 ₱ cent. addition, if to the Continent. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, of 348 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl., short lay days. For the West Indies, a British brig, of 231 tons register, on private terms. For St. John, a British bark of 798 tons and another of 388 tons register, reported on owners' account.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 3,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firmer; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 54. CORN unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels Illinois at 68½c.; 3,300 bushels Low Mixed at 67c.; 3,600 bushels High Mixed at 68c.; one car Yellow at 69c. OATS scarce and quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED dull; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 20c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York, $3 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 38c. RECEIPTS by Lake—15,800 bushels Corn, 122,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—49,600 bushels Wheat, 31,600 bushels Corn, 1,330,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN in Store—122,800 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 bushels Rye, 22,700 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine Winter, $5; Extra Spring, $5 40@$5 60; Double Extra Winter, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; sample lots new No. 2 Red Winter at $1 27@$1 35; No. 2 White, $1 35¼. CORN dull and prices have declined; Mixed, on the track, 50c.@51c.; White, 53c.@54c.; Mixed, on track, 66c. OATS dull and drooping at 50c.@52c. on the track; 44c.@47c., sacked. RYE dull; Prime, 80c. TOBACCO active and strong. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY steady at 91c. PORK higher; Mess, $15 25@$15 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear, 9c. LARD firmer; jobbing lots Refined held at 10¼c. HOGS quiet at $3 25@$4. CATTLE quiet at $4 75@$6 50 for shipping grades. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 Hogs, 850 Cattle.

BUFFALO, June 24.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,560 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels. FREIGHTS very firm; 10c. Wheat, 9c. Corn, 8c. on Oats to New-York, but asking ½c. advance. FLOUR quiet, only City trade. WHEAT dull, holders firm generally; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. CORN in fair demand and firm; 20,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 64c. on the spot, and 63½c.@64½c. to arrive; small lots High Mixed at 66½c. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels Western, in lots, at 50c.; 5,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 48½c. RYE nominally at 90c. BARLEY—No. 2 Western offered in small lots at 80c. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 91c. AFLOAT for this port—85,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 250,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, June 24.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT weak; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 23⅛, cash; this afternoon quiet at $1 23¼@$1 23⅜. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 54⅛c.@54⅛c.; this afternoon, quiet and unchanged. OATS firm; No. 2 at 49c. RYE advanced 3c.@4c.; No. 2 at 79c.@80c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 at 72c.@73c. HIGHWINES steady at 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $14 37½@$14 50, cash or July. LARD steady at 10⅛c. CUT-MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS active and firm at $3 75@$4 25. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 283,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm and steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5⅛c.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling, 19c.@19⅛c. FLOUR—Demand fair; prices advanced; Family, $5 75@$6 10. WHEAT—Advancing tendency at $1 18@$1 22. CORN unchanged and quiet at 55c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. Mess PORK unchanged and quiet at $15. LARD unchanged. Bulk MEATS—Stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear, 7⅛c.@8c., all nominal; offerings light. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides sold at 8⅛c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm.

TOLEDO, June 24.—FLOUR—Market steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red at $1 42; No. 2 at $1 40. CORN—Market steady with a moderate demand; High Mixed at 58c.; Low Mixed, 58c.@58⅛c.; no grade, 56⅛c.; White, 58c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 57c.@58c.; No. 2 at 53c.@54c.; Michigan, 55c.; Rejected, 45c. FREIGHTS firm; Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c.@4c.; to Oswego, 6⅛c.@7c. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—COTTON in less demand; Middling Uplands, 20⅛c., Middling Orleans, 20⅛c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $6 50@$7 25; fancy grades $7 75@$8 50; others unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 55@$1 57; Amber, $1 62@$1 64. RYE sold at $1 05. CORN dull; Yellow, 75c.; Red Western, 73c. OATS dull and unchanged. COFFEE dull; Rio, 13c.@17⅛c.; Laguayra, 13⅛c., gold. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK $15 50. LARD, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15⅛c.@16c.; Refined, 24⅛c. WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, June 24.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48, and 160 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 54. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels Illinois, 68½c.; 7,300 bushels Low Mixed at 67c., 21,000 bushels High Mixed, in lots, at 68c., and one car-load of Yellow at 69c. OATS quiet. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—15,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—COTTON easier; Middling offered at 20⅛c.; net receipts, 59 bales; gross, 415 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 1,385 bales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT heavy and inactive; New White, $1 55@$1 75. CORN dull; White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow Southern, 78c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. OATS nominal at 70c.@77c. PORK steady at $16@$16 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16c.@17c. LARD quiet at 11c.@11⅛c. WHISKY firm; prices nominal at 92c.@93c.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Double Extra Spring, $5 85. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 22. OATS—Demand fair; prices advanced, at 45c. CORN—Demand fair; prices advanced; No. 2 Mixed at 54⅛c. RYE—Market buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1 at 77c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5⅛c.; to Oswego, 9⅛c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; no quotations for Middling; net receipts, 171 bales; gross, 411 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,691 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 41,140 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 37⅛; Double Extra, $6 50@$7; Treble Extra, $6 75@$8 50. CORN quiet; White, 73c.@75c. OATS firmer; Galena at 65c.@66c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 124⅛. Sight drafts on New-York ⅛ ₱ cent premium. GOLD 112⅛.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—COTTON—Fair demand, but lower prices; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 235 bales; shipments, 73 bales. FLOUR dull and prices nominal. CORN—Demand fair; prices advanced to 71c.@73c. OATS scarce and firm. LARD dull and unchanged. Mess PORK dull; prices nominal at $16. BACON unchanged and quiet; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9c.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The following are the closing quotations of the California mining stocks for the week: Alpha, 12⅛; Kentuck, 165; Imperial, 70; Yellow Jacket, 75; Crown Point, 227; Belcher, 330; Hidden Treasure, 8; Savage, 49⅛; Chollar, 52; Hale and Norcross, 67; Ophir, 9⅛; Golden Chariot, 23⅛; Gould and Curry, 126; Segregated Belcher, 18.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 48; No. 2 do. $1 40. CORN unchanged and quiet. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 58c. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Refined, 23⅛c.@23c.; Crude, $6 60@$6 75.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—TOBACCO very strong and active; sales, 177 hhds.; Lugs at $5 40@$6 50; Low to Middling Leaf, $7@$12. COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 19⅛c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet but firm. PROVISIONS quiet but firm at unchanged prices. WHISKY steady at 88c.

ALBANY, June 24.—No business done on the Exchange today, the Board have adjourned over to Monday. There was, however, a sale of 10,000 bushels country-made Malt from six-rowed Lake Shore Barley, to arrive, seller 30 days, at $1 10.

DETROIT, June 24.—WHEAT unchanged; Extra, $1 62; No. 1 at $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 35. OATS—Demand good at full prices, at 54c. CORN—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 60c.@61c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 41c. RESIN steady at $3 for extra pale; $5 75 for pale. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 for Yellow Dip, $4 25 for Virgin. TAR firm at $2 60.

GALVESTON, June 24.—COTTON dull; prices lower; good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 194 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,342 bales; coastwise, 659 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 46,839 bales.

BOSTON, June 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts 7 bales; gross, 690 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

NORFOLK, June 24.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 187 bales; exports, coastwise, 168 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,570 bales.

MOBILE, June 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 432 bales; exports, coastwise, 605 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 11,631 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 31 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 24.—COTTON—The market closed dull and lower at 18⅛c.@19c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 37 bales; receipts, 70 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 201 bales; exports, coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 1,033 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 24—11½ A. M.—Consols and American Securities opened unchanged.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 23—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛@96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 23—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 55f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 55s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PERSONAL.

GLOVER.—NOTICE.—HENRY GLOVER, who landed in New-York on 15th March, 1869, arriving in Philadelphia on 17th March, 1869, and who was, when last heard, employed as a painter in New-York and Camden, N. J., during which time he called upon Mr. Painter, No. 530 3d-st., Camden, and was, when last heard of, staying with a Mr. Ward, Dock-st., Philadelphia, believes then thinking of proceeding to Camden; also, JOHN FRANCIS GLOVER, brother of the above, formerly of Gregson-st., Liverpool, England. If either of the above will write to the undersigned they will hear of something to their advantage, consequent upon the death of their mother. Address ADAM BUSH, No. 8 Derwent road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the connection of TIMOTHY NASH with the firm of BREDING BROS. & CO., as a partner therein, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
TIMOTHY NASH.
BREDING BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 233 W. 4th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th st. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Leading characters by Rose and Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th-st., near 3d-av. JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

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Ten copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 14 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Orleanists, it is asserted, in case the elections show monarchical majorities, will move for a Constitution, and then offer the throne to the Comte DE CHAMBORD, and, in the event of his declining, to the Comte DE PARIS. Addresses from thirty-six departments, expressing confidence in the Assembly and the Executive, are officially published. The continued absence of the Assembly from Paris strengthens the suspicion that the capital is disturbed. There is a vast deal of destitution and suffering in Paris, and 240,000 people are said to be dependent on charity. The review at Longchamps is again postponed. Deposits will be received at the Bank of France on and after today. GAMBETTA offers his services to the Republic. The trial of ASSY, ROSSEL and ROCHEFORT has been postponed again on account of the elections. Gen. BOURBAKI has entirely recovered and is in command at Lyons. M. RENAN has taken up his residence at Venice. Prisoners returning from Germany say the people were friendly to them, but the authorities treated them harshly. Forty-seven ships of the French Navy have been disarmed, and 12,000 sailors dismissed from the service....At the banquet of the Cobden Club on Saturday evening, Earl GRANVILLE said the settlement of the *Alabama* question was a great and good work, showing how dissensions which might become great quarrels should be settled, leaving only friendship, peace and good-will. The Marquis of RIPON described the Treaty of Washington as an equal contract between free neighbors....The formation of a new Spanish Cabinet has been intrusted to Marshal SERRANO....M. FAVRE has assured the Italian Government that the Papal troops under Gen. CHARETTE in the French Army are explicitly declared to belong to the French Army....The working men of Verviers, in Belgium, are quiet....GREGORY, Patriarch of Constantinople, has resigned, and the Porte has accepted the resignation. A Provisional Patriarch has been elected by the Greek Synod.

GENERAL.

The Brazilian Chambers recently voted on the emancipation clause in the speech from the throne, and the Government was sustained by a majority. The debate on the Emancipation bill had not begun.

Later advices from the West and California narrate the details of recent Indian outrages in Arizona and Texas. One man was tortured to death by fire, and the other butchered. A body of Government troops report having killed forty-three Apaches and recovered a large quantity of stolen property.

In Florida there has much rain fallen recently, and grass is abundant; but cotton is inferior to last year's growth, and may not reach an average crop. In South Carolina enough rain has fallen for three crops, and a falling off in cotton is anticipated.

In the Superior Court at Northampton, Mass., on Saturday, Judge PITMAN sentenced E. H. BENJAMIN and C. M. DUNBAR, the Belchertown cattle thieves, on five indictments each for burglary and larceny, to six years in the State Prison. Five Northampton liquor-dealers were given from two to five months.

The Amador County miners were still defiant and resolved to prevent work. The Governor of California has ordered troops to the scene of the strike.

The corner-stone of the new State Capitol at Albany was laid on Saturday, despite the storm, which drenched all participating. As soon as the Grand Lodge was opened by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master, HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman of the Capitol Commissioners, made an address detailing the history of the erection of the building. Rev. Dr. HULLEY then made a prayer, and was followed by Gov. HOFFMAN in an address, in which he referred to the growth of the State as shown in the need for a building of such grand proportions as this. He closed by depositing in a cavity of the corner-stone a box containing various articles. Grand Master ANTHON then laid the corner-stone in accordance with the ritual of the Masonic Order.

The State Department, in reply to letters asking for the Cundurango plant, the recently-discovered cancer remedy, informs the applicants that the supply received is exhausted. The success of the remedy in all cases in which it has been used is reaffirmed.

Hostilities have broken out among the rival tribes in the Feejee Islands, and cannibalism is being indulged in to an unlimited extent by the Levon faction, who recently professed Christianity. King THAKAMBA is getting his forces ready to attack them.

Gen. ROSECRANS appeals to the American people for contributions to the fund for the Gen. Thomas Monument, to be erected in Central Park, New-York.

LANSING HER, an inmate of the Auburn Prison, has fallen heir to $150,000. He was a resident of Ithaca, where he married a lady in good standing. The criminal is known by the aliases of "Sturges" and "Lorenzo C. Stewart." His term expires soon, when he will be tried on an indictment for robbery in Syracuse.

Gov. Hoffman's Latest Oration.

GOV. HOFFMAN was never noted for the good taste or appositeness of his public utterances. With a few exceptions his appearance in public has been marked by an uneasy consciousness of his conspicuous political position, and an irrepressible tendency to obtrude on public attention his personal relations toward questions of current politics. His speech on Saturday, at Albany, is a case in point. It is easy to imagine the simplicity and elevation which would have marked the words of any of the great Governors of our State, had they been required, in the name of its people, to preside over the laying of the corner-stone of a capitol. The controlled and elegant eloquence of JAY, the straightforward manliness of CLINTON, or the more elaborate but always nicely appropriate expressions of SEWARD, would not have failed in fitness to a ceremony which might fitly have suggested something more than petty criticism and misplaced special pleading. But Mr. HOFFMAN cannot readily accommodate himself to requirements with which the associations of his public career and his personal sentiments and aspirations are in conflict. The baser necessities of his position compel him to be the instrument of a cunning, unscrupulous and greedy political Ring. His inglorious services as the Tammany figure head are repaid by the substantial honors of the Governorship, with a contingent claim on the empty honors of the Presidential nomination. Gov. HOFFMAN apparently finds it exceedingly difficult to divest himself of the consciousness of his very equivocal position.

In his speech of Saturday, the Governor accordingly plunged almost immediately into a spasmodic protest against the current style of political criticism, from what he chooses, with stilted affectation of superiority, to designate as the "partisan Press." He dragged from the archives a bill for the erection of the present Capitol building, bearing the title of "A bill for the improvement of the Hudson River below Albany, and for other purposes," and asked his hearers to imagine "how the ears of Governor and Legislature would have tingled under the sting of criticism," had they suffered such a glaring inconsistency between the title and the contents of a bill to exist in these days. We are happy to believe that the Governor is right. We remember distinctly several occasions during the past Winter when the Governor's ears and those of his confederates in the Legislature have been made to "tingle" for just this offense, and we hope the time is far distant when, if discovered, it will be allowed to pass in any instance without the prompt and thorough application of the "sting of criticism" to the offenders. His Excellency has not far to seek if he would discover the cause of the happy immunity of Gov. CLINTON from that unpleasant sensation of the ears, of which he himself seems to have so lively an appreciation. The people of the State and the Press had much more reason to trust their representatives at the opening of the present century, than they have in this its eighth decade. Though there were not then lacking, as a slight acquaintance with early State history would inform the Governor, journals that allowed party rancor to obscure the dictates of justice, they did not and could not shake the confidence of the people at large in the integrity and purity of their public men. and Gov. HOFFMAN must allow the suggestion, visionary as it will probably seem to him, that the only way by which criticism could be disarmed then, or can be now, is as open to him as it was to "honest and good GEORGE CLINTON."

This allusion to his sufferings at the hands of the Press was not the only instance, in the speech of Saturday, of the Governor's mal-adroit reference to subjects utterly repugnant to the occasion. In paying a tribute to the progress of the country, he went aside from propriety, as well as from historical accuracy, to sustain the moribund Democratic dogma of State sovereignty in its extremest sense. Alluding to the slaveholders' rebellion, he said:

> "The Union was saved, and it was saved because the States of which it was made up were, each of them, an independent Government, and had the self-reliance which comes of independence. The Union was saved, not because it had what is called a strong Government, ruling, as all strong Governments do, over a weak people, but the people were strong and used to self-reliance; and they were able, through their State, county and town organizations, (our own beloved State being in the front rank,) to defend the integrity of the Union, upon the maintenance of which, as a union of sovereign States, they knew depended the welfare and happiness of all."

If it be true that the Union was saved solely by the self-reliance that came of independence in the States, what is to be said of the Southern States, where independence was far more regarded and cherished than in the North? The Southern States, champions of "sovereignty" and "independence," made rebellion, and failed. The Northern States, under the almost unbroken control of the Republican Party, which rejected the idea of State sovereignty as opposed to the idea of national sovereignty over national interests, opposed that rebellion, and triumphed. With the Democracy in full retreat from their old positions, their rear covered by the most ardent protestations of respect for the recent amendments to the Constitution, we question the policy of Gov. HOFFMAN's parading in public the doctrine which has caused his party the worst of its now keenly felt disgrace.

Still more may be questioned the appropriateness of his allusion to the National Guard, as "armed, equipped, disciplined, officered, ready at a moment's notice to *defend the honor of the State and the rights of its citizens*, as well as the Union, of which it is the chief member." What does the Governor mean by this definition of the purpose of the National Guard? He knows that the honor of no State, nor the rights of its citizens, can be threatened by foreign Powers, which do and must treat solely with the National Government. From what other source does he mean to insinuate the possibility of danger? Does he intend to direct the suspicions and fears of his partisans toward the Government of the United States, in the spirit of the vaporing of the New-York *World* previous to the last election? It is not impossible. But he would do well to remember that he is treading here on treacherous ground. His followers are not gifted with a capacity for making fine distinctions. They catch more easily the tone and temper of a leader than his subtle reservations and qualifications. It was just such foolish indulgence in vague appeals to the partisan passions and prejudices of ignorant men that prepared the way in the South for the men that openly "fired the Southern heart."

Dumas le Younger on the Future of France.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS—*fils*, as the French journals still persist in calling him, albeit the *père* has passed away—has written a notable letter on the present state and future needs of his countrymen. The letter is chiefly remarkable for three things. It is extremely long—filling upward of four columns of *L'Opinion Nationale*—it contains very little that is new, and it is, withal, very readable. M. DUMAS has been to Versailles to see, because, as he says, to see is to know and to know is to foresee. This great truth, it appears, he found embodied in that remarkable man, M. THIERS, who has seen, known and predicted everything. M. DUMAS has also done a little in the prophetic line, though, of course, at an immense distance behind the great M. THIERS. For example, in a novel published three years ago, the philosophic ALEXANDRE did solemnly enunciate these startling facts, that the old society was everywhere crumbling, and that all original laws, all fundamental institutions, both human and divine, were being surrendered and called in question. Further, a few months later this far-seeing novelist wrote in this sybilline strain to the editor of the *Gaulois*, who had asked him to furnish some articles of literary criticism: "What's the use? Is there anybody who, in a year or two from now, will occupy himself about our books and our plays. The drama will no longer be in the theatres; it will be in the legislative chamber and in the streets. Literature is played out, action is about to begin."

After having triumphantly vindicated his right to claim possession of the divining rod and the prophetic mantle, M. DUMAS proceeds to give the world an insight into the inner consciousness of M. THIERS. As a preparative for this we are treated to the aphorism that "in France nothing is so easy as to be proclaimed great, while nothing is so difficult as to be admitted to be honest." We are then informed with impressive gravity that "M. THIERS will neither prove a MONK nor a WASHINGTON; he will be THIERS." To the reader vaguely speculating over the significance of this mystic phrase, M. DUMAS adds, rather more explicitly, that, order once restored, the French Executive in the person of THIERS will, in effect, say to the nation, "Choose your Government freely, loyally and intelligently if you can—and name whom you please, provided it is not I. Then he will remain quietly at home, if he has by that time a home at which to remain." Alongside of the French novelist's opinion of his political hero, it may not be uninteresting to place that of KARL BLIND, the German socialist, conveyed in a late communication to the *Neue Freie Presse*. "CHANGARNIER and DUCROT would fain play the part of MONK at once. THIERS only hesitates from tactical motives. At the same time, he has no desire to be set aside by his rivals. Hence he rather keeps with MCMAHON, the Bonapartist, in order not to be ousted by the Generals of the united royal lines. THIERS, too, means to have his thrust at the Republic, only his mode of fencing is a different one."

Descending to the rôle of historian, M. DUMAS informs his countrymen that for some seventy years they have been nourished upon fictions—upon words that signified absolutely nothing. Liberty, military glory, universal suffrage, the nation, universal brotherhood—in short every idea that has dominated Frenchmen since '89 has been either burlesqued or misdirected. To this pass it has come at last, that there is no historical formula which has not been created and dissolved in France, none of her political expedients which has not been both done and undone. The plan, then, evidently, is to begin at the beginning. Everybody is calling loudly for the man who is to save the nation. "He is not far to seek," says M. DUMAS, with an inspiration of common sense; "you have him very close at hand; it is you, and I, and all of us." The individual—"the being autonomous and self-knowing"—is, it appears, non-existent, or at least, very rare in France. When a Frenchman gets up in the morning, he requires other five or six people to assist him in getting through the day. First he needs a policeman to protect him in the street, next a soldier to protect him at the frontier, then a professor to teach his children, still further a priest to teach him morality, some unfortunate or other to go and take the chance of getting killed in his stead, and last of all a king or emperor to keep the machine of state in motion. This eminently lucid and comprehensive detail of a Frenchman's "doubles," forms the key to the new political gospel according to DUMAS. The Germans killed the soldier and the substitute—the Commune extinguished the policeman, the professor, the priest and the emperor. A very obvious opening has thus been made for every man becoming his own policeman, soldier, substitute, &c., and herein lies the future salvation of France. Of course, M. DUMAS being a great literary artist, does not descend from his lofty platitudes quite so suddenly as this, but, in plain terms, this is what his specific amounts to. Ten years of this régime will pay off the hundreds of millions of new debt, will restore the lost provinces, and will make France "the foremost nation in the world." The period required is moderate, but M. DUMAS seems rather apprehensive that to a volatile people it may seem too long. Let him reconsider the matter, and see whether he could not conscientiously advise every Frenchman to become his own baker, tailor, boot-maker and builder, and perhaps the great regeneration could be effected in half the time, to the great satisfaction of France and her latest prophet.

Telegraphic Enterprise in South America.

Nothing more distinctly marks the progress of the age than the rapidity with which the magnetic telegraph is encompassing the sluggish States of the South American continent, and eradicating those worn-out ideas implanted years ago by the Spanish adventurers, and which for centuries have been zealously nurtured under the powerful protection of the Society of Jesus. Our correspondent in Montevideo informs us of telegraphic projects in South America, both by sea and land, some in course of projection, some nearly completed, and others in contemplation, which will not only rival in magnitude the great lines now in operation over Continental Europe and Asia, but will favorably compare in extent with the mammoth enterprises extending over the length and breadth of the sister continent of the North. Among the many South American telegraphic schemes, those that appear most likely to be speedily consummated are the lines now being erected along the South Atlantic coast. A liberal subsidy granted by the Republic of Uruguay to an English company is enabling it to extend its wires from the Rio de la Plata to Yaguaron, and, as the lines already reach southward from Rio de Janeiro to Porto Alegro, both Montevideo and Buenos Ayres will soon be in telegraphic connection with the Brazilian capital. Our correspondent further informs us, that another important concession has just been made by the Government of Brazil to Señor Don JOSE LANAS, of Buenos Ayres, who is constructing the line from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia and Para, near the southern delta of the Amazon. Another great work, the Transandine telegraph, is announced as having recently been completed from Buenos Ayres as far as San Luis, a wealthy province in the interior of the Argentine Republic. This line follows the banks of the Rio Parana to the important inland City of Rosario, thence along an excellent highway through the rich districts of Santa Fé and Cordova to San Luis; from San Luis the work is being rapidly pushed forward to the base of the Andes, where it will be met by a snow cable, now being laid across Mount Tupungato, one of the loftiest spurs of the Cordilleras, thus connecting Santiago, the capital of Chili, and Valparaiso, on the Pacific slope, with the great South Atlantic ports of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Para. To extend the magnetic girdle still further, a company has been organized in Valparaiso and Lima to construct an overland line along the South Pacific coast from Valparaiso to Coquimbo through the Chilian province of Atacama and the Peruvian desert of Arcana; thence to Cobija and Arica to Arequipa, from which place there will shortly be established both telegraphic and railroad communication with Lima and Callao.

A distance of less than two thousand miles to Panama, along the richest portion of the South Pacific coast, tapping Guayaquil, Las Esmeraldas, and all the important ports of the United States of Colombia, alone remains to place the United States and Europe in momentary communication with all the great commercial points on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the South American continent. With these encouraging facts in consideration, can there be urged a stronger argument in favor of the expeditious prosecution of the plan lately proposed to lay an ocean cable from New-York to Para, thus achieving, as the grand result, the complete engirdling of both hemispheres with the electric current?

New Marine Signals.

Every invention which tends to lessen the dangers of those who go down to the sea in ships, must be hailed with especial gratitude. How little has really been accomplished in this direction, is from time to time made sadly evident by such heart-rending disasters as the foundering of the *Captain*, or, more recently, of the steamer *Collingwood*, from Liverpool to Bombay, which is supposed to have gone down with all on board. Perils like this, apparently no human foresight or skill can altogether guard against, at least with our present lights. But these, after all, are not the contingencies most dreaded by modern mariners, who have not lost any of the hardihood which so astonished and shocked the Roman poet. A lee shore concentrates for the most skillful sailor more terrors than all the fury of wind and wave on the open sea. And, happily, against this danger science is constantly discovering new and more effectual safeguards.

Two of the most interesting and successful of these have lately been brought forward in Great Britain, where more attention has been given to this subject than in any other country. One is an ingenious application of the electric light to the illumination of buoys and beacons at a distance from the shore. The experiment was tried at Granton, in Scotland, it is said with the most satisfactory results. A submarine cable was laid between the breakwater at Granton, and the chain pier at Trinity, half a mile distant. The operator, stationed about the middle of the breakwater, produced a brilliant intermittent light in front of an ordinary light-house reflector at the point of the pier. "The flashes," we are told, "were emitted with great facility, and it was found that as many as five hundred could be transmitted in a minute, though the machine can be regulated to send one every second, or at any other desired interval."

The other device is even more curious, if not more useful. It consists of an "inextinguishable storm and danger signal light," patented by an Englishman named NATHANIEL HOLMES. The peculiarity of this light is, that not only is it not extinguished by water, but that contact with that element is the only means of igniting it. Thrown upon the surface of the sea it at once produces a light of intense brilliancy, which neither wind nor storm can quench, and by the aid of which photographs may be taken. It likewise burns steadily for a long while, and can be seen at a great distance in the open air. In an experiment tried not long since, by a number of scientific gentlemen, the value of the new signal seems to have been conclusively established. "A lamp," we are assured by *Nature*, "was placed in a bucket of water, on the top of Primrose Hill, and the light was so intense that after the signal had been burning for twenty minutes, small newspaper print could be distinctly read at a distance of seventy feet, notwithstanding the night was dark and foggy."

If all that is claimed for this invention be true, it is not easy to overestimate its advantages. Not the least of these are, that the signal is compact, easily portable, inexpensive and non-explosive. The lamp used for the purpose is simple in its construction, and so contrived that when once used it may be thrown away. It will be readily seen, that such an apparatus would be of vast use in many marine emergencies. "In cases of shipwreck," says *Nature*, "a few lamps thrown on the sea would illuminate the entire scene," and greatly facilitate rescue. Equally efficacious would be its use in connection with life-buoys flung overboard to drowning men. Without some such appliance, in fact, the buoy on a dark night is almost useless. In life-boat services its value is obvious, and in rocket-firing, for the purpose of connecting a shipwrecked vessel with the shore, its flame, it is suggested, would serve to indicate the position of the rocket line on the water. Such are its main and most important uses. But there are many other minor purposes of scarcely less moment to which it might profitably be adapted—such, for example, as ship and railway signals, tide and harbor warnings and the like. Indeed, in almost every contingency where a strong, brilliant light is needed for a temporary purpose, this signal, which lasts for forty minutes and is not in the least affected by water or heat, would be invaluable.

It would be well if our Coast Survey made speedy trial of these inventions, and finding them to be all that they are represented, secured their advantages for our own coast. Our coast service has never yet been brought to the highest attainable perfection, and its efficiency will not be impaired, however contrary to its traditions, by the acquisition of these latest fruits of foreign research and ingenuity.

Another Lesson to Railway Companies.

We are glad to see the growing tendency of passengers to resist, and of the Courts to punish, the arbitrary exactions of railway companies and the overbearing insolence which too often characterizes their employes. It seems to be a part of the creed of every one of these people, from President to brakeman, that their office elevates them to an immeasurable altitude over the public they are supposed to serve, and gives them the right to bully and browbeat at their sovereign pleasure. When they condescend to the level of this inferior class at all, it is usually for studied incivility and often for grosser insult and outrage. It is familiar to the experience of all travelers in this country that a courteous answer from a railway official is scarcely to be expected, and volunteered information not at all. Now, at least four cases have been brought to public notice within a brief period where, for no offense at all, or merely technical violations of unimportant rules, passengers have been abused and maltreated in the grossest manner. These cases have been made public by the praiseworthy resolution of the injured passengers in seeking legal redress, which, it is gratifying to know, in most instances has been already obtained, and the offending companies mulcted in heavy damages. How often similar outrages pass unnoticed and unpunished through the supineness of their victims, can only be conjectured. Our own estimate would be a large one.

The latest instance of this sort where exemplary justice has been secured by unusual persistence and courage, is the suit of COLEMAN against the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, decided, after three or four years' of litigation, in favor of the plaintiff, with damage to the amount of nearly four thousand dollars. This case is interesting as a test case, and valuable as a precedent. Its cause of action illustrates, and its result pointedly condemns, one of the commonest and most annoying of the many flimsy pretexts for the exercise of railway rapacity. Mr. COLEMAN had bought what is called an "excursion" ticket between two stations on the road. An excursion ticket, as most of our readers doubtless know, includes two tickets, good for passage respectively to and from each of the included points. By some accident, Mr. COLEMAN, in making his first trip, found he had mislaid the proper ticket, and presented the other. This, it will be seen, was evidence in itself that the fare had been paid, and it really made no difference which ticket was used on either trip. Yet the conductor refused to receive the ticket, demanded the fare, and, on Mr. COLEMAN's refusal to pay, it, ejected him from the train, and forced him to walk some miles to the nearest station. This trouble and inconvenience have now been tardily recompensed by the verdict already mentioned, and the railway company taught a lesson, which it will be likely to enforce on its servants hereafter.

Another case identical in principle has arisen on a Southern railroad. A gentleman having a through ticket from New-York to Savannah stopped over one train at Columbia. On resuming his journey the conductor rejected the check given by the conductor on the previous part of the route, and demanded full fare. The passenger, on declining to pay this, was put off the train, with his baggage, in an almost impassable swamp, and in a drenching rain, and, as in the former case, many miles from the nearest town. He has brought suit against the company, laying his damages at $20,000, a sum which, under the circumstances, is not exorbitant. We trust that his success will furnish another proof to these grasping corporations that the day of their despotism is drawing to a close, and that they can no longer authorize or permit with impunity the abuse or robbery of their passengers.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor HALL has written a letter to President GRANT suggesting that before a pardon be extended to Congressman BOWEN, he be required to disclose the means by which he, or his counsel, procured a fraudulent decree of divorce from the County Clerk's office in this City. He says, the "authorities here are desirous of exposing and punishing the fraud which was committed in the interest of Mr. BOWEN." We are glad to learn that the "authorities here" are anxious to punish a fraud of any kind committed by one of their officials, but before they call upon the President of the United States to aid them in pouncing upon one of their small hirelings in the County Clerk's office, would it not be well for them to strike for higher game? Let them hunt up and punish the perpetrator of the frauds in the Controller's office, by which more than six millions of dollars have been stolen from the City Treasury in the last two years. When they have properly disposed of him, let them search out and punish the Democratic politicians who forged the seal of the Court and the names of the Judges in this City to four or five thousand naturalization papers in the Fall of 1868. If Mayor HALL really desires to punish frauds, without regard to the person or persons in whose interest they were committed, he can find work enough within the precincts of City Hall Park to keep him busy for the next ten years.

The ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention of Iowa, on Wednesday last, is hailed with universal satisfaction by the Republican Press of that State. All speak in the highest terms of the character and ability of the candidates, and predict the triumph of the ticket by not less than thirty-six thousand majority. Col. CYRUS CARPENTER, the nominee for Governor, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was among the earliest and most radical Republicans in his adopted State. He served with credit in the war for the Union, and has since been twice elected Register of the State Land Office, whose duties he performed to universal satisfaction. Dr. H. C. BULLIS, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native of Clinton County, New-York, and has been for six years a Senator of Iowa, and is now Acting Lieutenant-Governor. JAS. G. DAY, the nominee for Supreme Judge, and Col. ALONZO ABERNETHY, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, are both natives of Ohio.

Hon. S. S. COX has written a letter to a Cincinnati paper in which he claims to have delivered the speech against the "Conscription bill" in 1863, which, he says, was erroneously attributed to VALLANDIGHAM, and for which that distinguished martyr was sent into exile. The *Times & Chronicle* of Cincinnati very pertinently asks, if that be true, why Mr. COX did not go into exile with the martyr and share his punishment. It also calls upon the New-York Congressman to reconcile his present claim with the fact, that in 1861 he tendered his services to the Governor of Ohio to assist in a military capacity, in suppressing the rebellion; and also with the fact that in 1864, while running for Congress, he led off on one occasion in Clarke County, for "three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The municipal laws of this misgoverned City make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to be found begging in the streets or public vehicles. On random occasions the Police are seized with one of their periodical impulses to raid, and a score or two of the professional mendicants are arrested, but seldom punished, owing to a mistaken feeling of compassion on the part of the Magistrates. On several of the City railroads, and notably on the Bleecker-street line, the passengers are constantly annoyed by the importunities of beggars, who cloak their mission by a pretense of selling books or pictures. The conductors of these railroads are invariably prompt to expel enterprising newsboys, but in no instance has a beggar been checked, though requests to that effect have often been made. Broadway is lined every day with professional beggars, who are really well off, and the unrestricted movements of these impostors is a disgrace to the City. If we are to have laws against mendicancy, let them either be enforced; otherwise blot them from the statute books.

Advocates of "woman suffrage" have at last found a champion who is in a position to render them some practical service. Gen. STRICKLAND, the President of the Nebraska Constitutional Convention, now in session in Lincoln, has introduced a resolution in favor of extending the right of suffrage to all citizens of the age of twenty-one irrespective of sex. The resolution was, next day, reported favorably by the Suffrage Committee, and stands a good chance of being embodied in the fundamental law of Nebraska. If the right to vote is so highly prized by women as some of the sex would have us believe, we shall now expect to see a wholesale emigration of the sisters to that rising young State. Women are said to be in great demand there, independently of their voting qualities. This may, however, be the reason why Nebraska takes the lead in holding out the tempting bait of the ballot-box.

The last issue of Mayor HALL's paper, the *Leader*, comes to us freighted with eighteen pages, or over one hundred columns, of corporation advertising. The assessment on Republican tax-payers to enable the Mayor to get out this number of his weekly will probably be not far from ten thousand dollars, in return for which, if they are foolish enough to pay seven cents for the paper, they will get a hodge podge of political vaporing which can hardly be dignified with the name of argument, of stupid doggerel, and of the sweepings of "personal" journalism.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Reception Concert at the Academy.

The reception concert with which the musical incidents of the twelfth general Saengerfest were commenced last evening was hardly as notable an affair as the importance of the occasion demanded. A short programme, without comprehensiveness or novelty to commend it, was executed, and but one soloist of distinction was heard. The general interpretation of the bill was not remarkable either. The expected chorus of one thousand voices stood forth only four hundred strong, and their work was not conspicuous for its quality. If this evening and to-morrow's events are not more creditable to the projectors and the performers, the present Feast of Song will certainly not be remembered. Yesterday's entertainment was begun with the singing of [illegible]'s "Lobgesang," which we have heard [illegible] at [illegible] Hall, under [illegible] of [illegible] leader, Mr. [illegible] PAUR. Last night, Mlle. LOUISE LICHTMAY, Mrs. C. [illegible] and Mr. CANDIDUS sang the solos, the lady first [illegible] her share of the cantata [illegible] skill and fervor, though both her voice and style are better suited to the requirements of modern opera than to kindred [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] for its especial [illegible] part of the task, which [illegible] its completion, an interpretation of the [illegible] for more appreciative and [illegible] than that body showed. The second element of the concert was without doubt the best. It consisted of the delivery of the first movement of BEETHOVEN's violin concerto, opus 61, by Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH. Dr. DAMROSCH's reading of the same composition under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, two months ago, then exacted a tribute of warm admiration, and we can only add to earlier expressions of praise of his talent as a musician and as an executant, the fact that their approval, last night, caused the gentleman to be acclaimed with an enthusiasm, the like of which, amid similar circumstances, we do not recollect. The sustained attention of the audience, (a large one, we ought to have mentioned, but not to the extent of overflowing the house,) was not without effect upon Dr. DAMROSCH's playing, which was of increased eloquence, so to speak, while distinguished by the purity of tone and faultless intonation heretofore extolled. The third selection of the affair was the single novelty, in shape of a brief battle hymn from WAGNER's "Rienzi." Without presuming to form an opinion of the chorus from an exposition which was sufficiently earnest to be striking, and to justify a repeat, but was not vigorous or precise enough to do the writer justice, it may be set down as theatrically impressive by a familiar alternation of unsupported voices with well defined progressions intrusted to the brass instruments, and meritorious for its massive instrumentation rather than for the ideas of song or the march movement. Mr. CANDIDUS, to whom was intrusted the solo allotted to the tenor sang flat. The fourth and last piece of the concert was LINDPAINTNER's "Jubilee" Overture, which was given some weeks ago at Steinway Hall, and which is principally to be admired for the clever and sometimes tormenting treatment of the theme of "God Save the Queen." The overture is one of exceeding difficulty in respect of ever-changing tempos. There was no lack of accuracy in the time, but the paucity of thoughts in the composition used almost as much ingenuity for their repeated display by the instrumentalists as the composer has evinced in their handling. Mr. BERGMANN was the director during its delivery. The first grand concert of the Festival is to take place this evening at the Rink. BEETHOVEN's Fifth Symphony, RIETZ's "Morgenlied" and BRUCH's "Frithjof Saga" are to be interpreted. This afternoon prize singing, relieved by orchestral recitals, will be had at Steinway Hall.

Participants in the Fest.

Following is a complete list of the different vocal organizations participating in the Saengerfest. The figures only indicate the number of active singers, but the strength of each society is three or four times greater than these represent:

NEW-YORK SOCIETIES.

Arion, 60; Arminia, 32; Beethoven Maennerchor, 60; Brooklyn Saengerbund, 30; Concordia Maennerchor, 64; Deutscher Liederkranz, Williamsburg, 58; Harmonia, 40; Harmonie, 31; Hoboken Quartet Club, 43; Harlem Maennerchor, 25; Hudson Maennerchor, 32; Junger Maennerchor, 22; Liederkranz, 106; Liederhain, 24; Liedertafel der Ver. Soc. Reformer, 35; Mozart Verein, 36; Mozart Maennerchor, 20; Melomanen, 28; New-York Sing Academie, 36; New-York Maennerchor, 60; Rheinischer Saengerbund, 35; Social Reform Gesang Verein, 24; Saengerrunde, 65; Schwabischer Saengerbund, 31; Schillerbund, 30; Teutonia, 50; Uhland Bund, 32.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETIES.

Albany Manner Quartet, 20; Aurora, Newark, 36; Buffalo Saengerbund, 26; Eintracht, Albany, 30; Germania, Paterson, 32; Germania, Poughkeepsie, 25; Liedertafel, Buffalo, 30; Providence Liederkranz, 25; Orpheus, Buffalo, 40; Rochester Mannerchor, 36; Teutonia Mannerchor, Newhaven, 40; Utica Mannerchor, 25.

SOCIETIES FROM OTHER STATES.

Allemania Gesangverein, Philadelphia, 21; Concordia, Philadelphia, 42; Aurora, Egg Harbor City, 24; Harmonie, Philadelphia, 46; Beethoven Mannerchor, Philadelphia, 33; Cecilia, Philadelphia, 30; Eintracht, Philadelphia, 32; Quartet Club, Philadelphia, 36; Schutzen Liedertafel, Philadelphia, 36; Mozart Mannerchor, Philadelphia, 32; Junger Mannerchor, Philadelphia, 54; Tischler Saengerchor, Philadelphia, 38; Philadelphia Saengerbund, 54; Aurora, Philadelphia, 20; Philadelphia Mannerchor, 48; Teutonia Saengerbund, Philadelphia, 34; Arion, Philadelphia, 30; Beethoven Liederkranz, Philadelphia, 28; Liederkranz, Philadelphia, 36; Germania Mannerchor, Philadelphia, 28; Reading Mannerchor, 22; Reading Junger Mannerchor, 18; Baltimore Liederkranz, 48; Arion Gesangverein, Baltimore, 40; Harmonie Gesangverein, Baltimore, 34; Germania Mannerchor, Baltimore, 42; East Baltimore Liederkranz, Baltimore, 20; Junger Mannerchor, Baltimore, 30; Turner Gesangverein, Baltimore, 13; Teutonia Mannerchor, Baltimore, 16; Washington Saengerbund, 26; Choral Society in Washington, 30; Virginia, Richmond, 26. Total, 2,602.

Sunday at Central Park.

Seldom has the visitor to Central Park found so great a throng within its confines as yesterday. The delightful weather, warm but not oppressive, rendered the pastime of a stroll through the grounds something to be agreeably remembered during the week, and the vast number of stranger guests of the City, brought here by the Saengerfest celebration, present in large numbers, will doubtless carry home with them a pleasant Sunday's experience, upon which to expatiate to their friends. The beauties of the day seemed to add fresh charms to the flowers, plants, shrubbery, and manifold objects of interest in this great garden of the people. Lungs were strengthened, and mind and body afforded recreation. Flowers and leaves, with all the colors of the rainbow received new tints from different effects by sunlight. The Mall, Terrace, and all of the favorite promenades were as crowded as Broadway on a gala day, and the drives were filled with an unusual number of vehicles and horsemen. The amount of money received by the cashiers of the Park cafés and soda-water fountains must have reached an almost fabulous sum, and for the hire of boats from the long line constantly awaiting their turn for a boat-ride on the lake must have been considerable. All that was wanting to make a prolonged stay in the Park delightful was a little more of the shade in the grand walk that was found in the ramble, arbors and other nooks. The new statue of MORSE was visited by thousands, and the animals in the Zoölogical garden received more visitors than they have entertained for many a day.

A School Picnic.

The girls attending the Second-street German evening school were treated by the Children's Aid Society, on Saturday, to a picnic excursion to Mount Vernon, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Extensive preparations had been made by Mr. MACY and Miss STRATHERN to insure a good time; but the weather being unfavorable, the original programme was abandoned. In the afternoon, however, after disposing of the good things prepared by the teachers, the scholars enjoyed themselves very much picking wild flowers and engaging in various games. Before parting, the scholars and friends of the school, on the motion of Mr. MACY, accorded to Miss STRATHERN a hearty vote of thanks for her laborious and successful efforts to afford a day's pure enjoyment.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Novel Aspect of the Assembly—Feelings of the Wild Chiefs, and the Good Effect of a Friendly Welcome—Conversions to Civilization—Treaty Obligations and the Laws of Congress.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OKMULGEE, Indian Territory, Monday, June 19, 1871.

The political interest of this General Council of the Indian Territory centres in the adoption of the constitution. Until some organic law is established, this is a mere convention of delegates without function or jurisdiction. The battle will be fought to-morrow on an amendment changing the basis of representation in the Senate, introduced by a Seminole member.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE MEMBERS.

I have already commented upon the strict decorum that prevails here, parliamentary rules are pretty closely observed, and if our worthy President (Indian Superintendent ENOCH HOAG) does get once in a while a little perplexed, he has the most indulgent body in the world to preside over, and they submit to his rulings with deferential acquiescence. But if the reader could enter this council chamber, where sixty-seven Indian delegates are assembled to deliberate on matters of vital importance to their nation, both eye and ear would instantly be struck with much that is novel and interesting. The building in which they are assembled we will not take into account, because many of the most important political changes in Europe have been dictated by a camp-fire or in some deserted and dilapidated hovel. But what would strike the beholder as most grotesque is the singular mixture of enlightenment with the rudest barbarism. On one bench will be seated a Cherokee or Creek delegate, with Caucasian features, speaking the purest English and dressed in excellent taste. On an adjoining bench will be seen a group of painted and feathered heroes from the Wichita or Cheyenne Agency, all bedizened with plates and embroidery, and one or two of them bearing a tomahawk. The mere calling of the roll would forcibly strike some people's sense of the ludicrous. The Cherokee delegation heads the list with Christian common-sense names, W. J. ROSS, R. KEYS, S. M. SMITH, ELI TAYLOR; but as the Clerk gets further down the list, he comes across such appellations as War-loo-pt, No-wa-ca-mitz, Big Mouth, Spotted Wolf, Yellow Horse, Little Black Kettle.

SENTIMENT OF THE WILD CHIEFS.

As a civilizing agency, this "grand council of our red brethren" has achieved marvels. We have Chiefs from the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, two of the most warlike tribes on the Plains, beside inquiring leaders from a number of less noted wild tribes, such as the Caddos, the Kee-chis, the Wichitas, the Delawares, the I-an-is, and the Se-wa-ca-nix. These men have come a long distance, on invitation from their brethren, to join them around their council fire. I find several of these Chiefs, although distinguished for great prowess on the war-path, really desirous of abandoning their present mode of life, and taking up with the habits of civilization. The Superintendent has had numerous private "talks" with these Chiefs, and they all tell the same story. The encroachments of the white man upon their hunting-grounds have rendered their supply of game uncertain; all have suffered in their families or in their tribes from collisions with the white soldiers, and they have become tired of such a life of precariousness and danger. It has been told them that their red brethren in this Territory have adopted the ways of their white brothers, and live in warm, dry houses, have schools for their children, and raise corn and cattle and hogs for their support. They have come to inquire into the truth of this. If they find that their Great Father will give a reservation to each tribe in the Territory, where they will be safe from the encroachments and depredations of the white frontiersman, and if they find that their civilized red brothers will admit them to their great council-fire, and smoke the pipe of peace with them, then they will go back to their people, call them together in council, and set before them the advantages of civilized life, as compared with the life they are now leading. These Chiefs, with their wise counselors, and their squaws and papooses have come one hundred and fifty miles over the hot, sun-scorched prairie, to carry out these useful ideas. They raise their lodge-poles in the timber, and come to the council-chamber with their interpreters, to see what welcome is extended to them.

A CHARACTERISTIC WELCOME.

Superintendent HOAG informed the Council that, on their invitation, they were now visited by distinguished Chiefs from the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, and numerous other tribes of the Plains. As these people had manifested sufficient interest in the advancement of civilization to leave their people and attend the Council to learn the purport of their deliberations, he thought it was eminently proper that they should be received with the observance of those ceremonies which, in their minds, would constitute a hearty welcome. The propriety of this suggestion being recognized by all, a recess was taken to extend a formal welcome to their brethren. The salutary effect of this polite attention was apparent. These wild Chiefs, warmed into oratory in expressing their gratitude and delight at the cordial welcome they had received, admitted that before coming among their civilized brethren they were in painful doubt whether this change in their mode of life had not alienated their sympathies from these unregenerate tribes. But they found they were among friends. Not only were they guaranteed security from the encroachments of the white man, but they were offered the example of an improved mode of life, and assistance and instruction proffered them, to place them on the white road (the way of peace.) With the utmost sincerity these chiefs declared their gratification at all they had seen and heard, and solemnly pledged themselves that they would henceforth exercise their influence over their people to hunt the buffalo no more, to steal no more ponies from the white man, and to betake themselves to habits of useful industry.

PROPAGANDISTS OF CIVILIZATION.

The Council will exercise its humanizing influence over all the tribes of the Plains. The leading chiefs and counselors of at least ten tribes are converted into propagandists of civilization. Their sentiments will soon extend to the few tribes on the far North-western Plains. When the reflective Indian has presented to him the contrast between the comfortable homes, the improved farms, the cheerful school-houses, and the assured abundance of their civilized brothers, and the privation, discomfort, and the increasing poverty to which his own mode of life condemns him, he is certain to go back to his people warm in his praises of the hospitable cordiality of the advanced nations, and an unceasing advocate of the adoption of a similar mode of life.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE BOUDINOT CASE.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of BOUDINOT vs. The United States is exciting considerable feeling here, and it may not be without interest to the American people to know how this decision is received among the Indian population. A few days since the matter was referred to the Committee on Relations with United States, to deliberate on, and this afternoon they came in with the following memorial to Congress, setting forth that:

"In this case the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion which involves questions of the gravest importance to all the inhabitants of the Indian Territory, and makes them justly solicitous as to the security and stability of their rights. Judicially that learned and distinguished tribunal of last resort declares that an act of Congress may supercede a prior treaty, and that the consequences in all such cases give rise to questions which must be met by the political department of the Government. They are beyond the sphere of judicial consequences. In the case under consideration, the act of Congress must prevail as if the treaty were not an element to be considered. Your memorialists presume not to controvert what has thus been declared to be law, however great may be its departure from their own simple conceptions of the justice, the sanctity and the supremacy of treaties concluded under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. It imperils, we fear, all our rights. It commits us wholly to the political department of the Government, and places us entirely at its mercy. In our ignorance we have supposed that treaties were contracts entered into under the most solemn forms, and the most sacred pledges of human faith, that they constituted part of the supreme law of the land, and that they could be peacefully abrogated only by mutual consent. But we are now taught differently. Treaties are now dependent solely upon the forbearance of the political department of the Government, for we are powerless to enforce their fulfillment. If the decision in question is to become part of the settled law of the land, we respectfully implore your honorable bodies not to be unmindful of the promises made to us by your Government, to enact no law that may affect our rights without the most careful consideration. We also respectfully ask that your laws upon the subject of revenue, which gave rise to the case under consideration may be made to conform to the rights guaranteed to the Cherokee nation by article 10 of the treaty, concluded August, 1866, with the United States, at least so far as the same may affect the products of their own soil and of the Indian Territory. We also respectfully ask that all further proceedings in the case may be stayed, and all penalties and forfeitures growing out of it be remitted, as the Supreme Court conclude their opinion correctly, as your memorialists fully believe by saying: 'We are glad to know that there is no ground for any imputation upon the integrity or good faith of the claimants which prosecuted the writ of error. In a case not free from doubt and difficulty, they acted under a misapprehension of their legal rights.'"

Mr. W. H. ROSS, Chairman of the Committee, in submitting his report, said that perhaps it was proper that he should give a brief statement of the history of the case. By treaty in 1866 the United States guaranteed to the citizens of the Cherokee nation the right to sell manufactured articles and the products of their farms with the single reservation, that, if introduced into the United States, they should be subject to the same tax that was imposed there upon similar articles. Subsequently Congress passed the Revenue laws, and imposed a duty upon distilled spirits and manufactured tobacco in the United States, and extended its operation to the Territories. In the meantime, after the passage of this act, tobacco factories were established in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations. These were seized by revenue officers, and parties concerned in their proprietorship were arraigned before the District Court of the United States, in Van Buren, Ark., for violation of law. The plaintiffs in error pleaded the provisions of the treaty of 1866, but the Judge ruled that the act of Congress was paramount. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the above decision and declared that an act of Congress may supersede a prior treaty, that the consequences resulting belonged to the political department of the Government, and that no judicial cognizance could be taken of them. This decision, the delegate remarked, was final, but it seemed to him to involve questions of the gravest import—not only to the Cherokees, but to all other Indians who have treaties with the United States. The right of Congress to tax one article in the Cherokee Nation implies the right to tax another, and the right to supersede by legislation a stipulation contained in one treaty, involved the right to supersede all others. They were powerless to enforce a fulfillment. Their strength lay in their weakness—in the consideration which was accorded by the powerful to the helpless, by the guardian to the ward. The Cherokee Nation, regarding the issues involved as possessing general importance, employed able counsel to argue the case, but the decision was rendered against them. This fiat of the Supreme Court might involve consequences of greater magnitude than the case then in review. By an amendment to the Constitution all Indians taxed were declared citizens of the United States. Their only security was to be found in the care, forbearance and good faith of Congress. There was sufficient ground for their solicitude. It was only just that Congress should stay proceedings and remit all penalties and forfeitures in the particular case referred to, as the Supreme Court fully exonerated all the parties concerned from any fraudulent intent. He would petition for the repeal of that section of the Revenue law which superseded the Choctaw treaty, and implore of the Government good faith in all future legislation.

INDIAN.

Synopsis of the Constitution—Further Debate on its Adoption—Address of Superintendent Hoag—Defeat of Mr. Brown's Amendment—Adoption of the Constitution.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OCMULGEE, Indian Territory, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

Having given your readers a report of the debate on the Constitution, framed at the December session, for the government of this Territory, it would, perhaps, be in place to give a synopsis of this instrument. The treaties of 1866, negotiated between the United States and the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, respectively, accord to these various nations the right of self-government, as distinct nationalities, and also provide for a political federation of all the tribes living within the Territory, to the end that they may draw themselves together in a closer bond of union for the better protection of their rights, the improvement of their condition and the preservation of their race. The legislative powers of the General Assembly to be organized under the Constitution are restricted to matters and subjects pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian Territory, the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one nation to another, the administration of justice between members of the several nations of the said Territory, and persons other than Indians but members of said nations, and the common defense and safety of the nations of said Territory. Upon matters other than those above enumerated the General Assembly has no power to legislate.

The preamble to the Constitution sets forth that the people of the nations of Indians, occupying the Indian Territory, having agreed by treaty with the Government of the United States, and having been invited by its agents to meet in general council under the forms prescribed by the treaties of 1856, relying upon the guidance and favor of Almighty God (no doubt about that being a Christian document) to carry out in a consistent and practicable form the provisions of said treaties at the earliest practicable day, do hereby enact and promulgate the following as the Constitution or organic law of the land.

Article 1 defines the boundaries of the Indian Territory, "which has been set apart and guaranteed by the treaties and laws of the United States as a permanent home for the Indians therein lawfully resident, or such as may be in like manner settled therein hereafter." Each Indian nation that may enter the confederacy has guaranteed to its citizens the same rights of transit and trade in every other nation as they have in their own. But no right of property or lands, or funds owned by one nation, is to be in any manner invaded by citizens of another nation, and it is distinctly affirmed that the rights of each nation to its lands, funds and all other property, shall remain the sole and distinct property of such nation.

Article 2 divides the powers of the Government into three branches—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial; and any person belonging to one of these branches is prohibited from exercising the powers belonging to another branch.

Article 3 vests the legislative power in the General Assembly, to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; the Senate to be composed of one member from each nation containing 2,000 inhabitants, and one member for every additional 2,000, or fraction greater than 1,000. Nations with populations less than 2,000 are allowed to unite and be represented in the same ratio. The Ottawas, Peorias and Qua-paws are allowed one Senator; the Senecas, Wyandottes and Shawnees, one Senator, and the Sacs and Foxes one Senator. The House of Representatives is to consist of one member from each nation, with an additional member for each 1,000 citizens or fraction greater than 500. Both Senators and Representatives are to hold office for a term of two years. Their sessions are to be held annually, commencing on the first Monday of June, and are not to exceed thirty days in duration. The pay of members while in actual attendance is $4 per diem, with an allowance of twenty cents a mile mileage. Power is conferred upon the General Assembly to raise means to support the Government of the Territory, but all bills making appropriations are to originate in the lower House.

Article 4 defines the duties of the Governor and the Secretary, and provides for the appointment of a Marshal, an Attorney-General and two District-Attorneys. All commissions are to be issued in the name, and by the authority of the Indian Territory.

Article 5 regulates the Judicial Department, which is to be composed of a Supreme Court, three District Courts and such inferior Courts as may be found necessary. The General Assembly is to divide the Territory into three districts, as nearly equal in territory and population as may be practicable.

Amendments to the Constitution are provided for in article 6th, which requires a three-fourths vote of both Houses, and then a submission to the people after due notice given. An affirmative vote by three fourths of the National Councils renders the proposed amendment valid.

The following sections are selected from the Declaration of Rights:

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit. They have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in a manner lawfully provided for.

SEC. 2. The free exercise of religious worship, and serving God without distinction of creed, shall forever be enjoyed within the limits of this Territory; provided that the liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace, safety and good morals of this Territory.

SEC. 3. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust in this Territory.

SEC. 4. Every citizen shall be at liberty to speak, write or publish his opinions on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this privilege, and no law shall ever be passed curtailing the liberty of speech or of the Press.

SEC. 5. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from all unreasonable searches, seizures and intrusions, &c.

SEC. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been committed, &c.

SEC. 7. All prisoners shall be bailable before conviction, by sufficient surety, except for a capital offense where the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

SEC. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted, &c.

SEC. 9. No person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, and the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 10. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 11. Citizens shall have the right, in a peaceful manner, to assemble for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 12. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety should require it.

The legislative business of the session hangs fire, in consequence of the strategy of the Seminole and Chickasaw delegates, who are unwilling to have the adoption of the Constitution brought to a final vote. The sense of the House is largely in favor of adopting that instrument provisionally, and then sending it back with its amended schedule to the various nations for ratification. To adjourn the session without taking some decided action, would be setting a lukewarm example to the National Councils, and as the exigencies of the occasion require the assumption of some responsibility by the General Council, the members from the three larger nations demand that the matter be brought to a close.

The further consideration of Mr. BROWN's amendment to the Constitution being deferred till Monday, (yesterday,) Mr. RUFUS FOLSOM, (Choctaw,) in a brief speech, called for the yeas and nays. After the exhaustive arguments addressed to the House on Saturday, he said he did not see that much remained to be explained. All clearly recognized the necessity of a united form of government to give strength and solidity to their political institutions; and all factious opposition, based upon petty sectional jealousy, should be visited with the severest reprehension of the House. The gentleman who introduced the proposed amendment, had expressed apprehension that the basis of representation established in the Constitution would lead to the absorption of the smaller nations by the more powerful ones. By referring to article 1, section 2, of that instrument, he would find that special provision had been made against any such evil result. The clause referred to provides that "no right of property or lands, or funds owned by any one nation, shall be in any manner invaded by citizens of another nation; and it is hereby distinctly affirmed that the rights of each of these nations to its lands, funds and all other property shall remain the sole and distinct property of such nation." He wished to ask whether a more distinct and satisfactory guarantee against any contemplated invasion upon the rights of the weakest nation could be afforded? That the larger nations were acting in perfect good faith was clearly evidenced by the clause just read. He would take up the time of the Council by no long arguments, and merely wished to instil into the mover of the amendment some little faith in human honesty, and would wish him to believe that a feeling of common interest prompted the members to advocate the adoption of the constitution in its present form.

Mr. PERCY (Chickasaw) could not understand why gentlemen should be in such haste to get this important business off their hands. He believed in making haste slowly, and believed it was their duty to let all know what they were doing. They had in their midst delegates from the Arapahoes, Caddoes, Kee-chis, Wichitas, I-an-is, and various other tribes. They had been invited here to take part in our counsels, and had been intrusted with votes. Was it fair, or even decent, to those members to adopt the Constitution at this early stage, before time had been taken to explain its provisions to them, and to learn whether their views in regard to it were favorable or otherwise?

Mr. JOHNSON (Cherokee) charged the last speaker with "filibustering." It was a simple absurdity to attempt to explain a written constitution to a parcel of wild men, who knew nothing about political guarantees. The whole thing would be Greek to them. They had no form of civil government, no legislative assembly, no Courts of justice. For many of the expressions used in the Constitution they had no equivalent in their tongue. This was not the time to attempt any such undertaking. They should first establish social relations with them, and devote proper time to holding familiar talks, but he would look to see them throw away their war-paint and their blankets before he would attach any weight to their votes on the Constitution.

The President, Superintendent HOAG, here briefly addressed the Council. He did not wish to hurry the members in their deliberations in the least, or to deprive any member of the full expression of his views. He regarded the subject in debate as of the greatest importance, and in deciding it he trusted each would be governed by the purest motives. They were now attended by visitors from more than a dozen tribes, who had not yet adopted a civilized mode of life. They came here attracted by the smoke of the great Council-fire, and to hear the deliberations of their civilized red brothers. For the sake of these wandering tribes, who were rapidly fading before the spread of the white race, for the stability of their own institutions, he trusted that unanimity would prevail. By treaty with the United States, the right of forming a general government had been intrusted to them, and he hoped the exercise of this right, instead of being a cause of dissension and jealousy, would be so improved as to create a unification of interest, and invest them with a power capable of warding off the dangers that encompassed them. Alluding to the visitors from the Cheyenne and Wichita agencies, he said he wished to have the legislative business out of hand, that they might devote some little time to social intercourse with those Chiefs. Several of them were men of distinguished mark among their own people, and possessed great influence for evil or for good. It was the duty of the Council to impress their minds, by conversation with them, and other polite attention, so favorably with all they saw, that they should return to their people earnest propagandists of the cause of civilization, and this Council be marked in the annals of the Indian Territory as remarkable for the good results it produced.

On the President resuming his seat, a cry of question, question, arose, and Mr. BROWN's amendment was put to the House with the following result: Yeas, 5; nays, 35; absent, 28.

The report of the Committee on amending the schedule was next taken up, and it was adopted with a nearly similar vote.

This ends the legislative business. The Constitution as amended will be sent to the Executives of the various nations to be by them submitted to the national councils or the popular vote. Its ratification is regarded as an absolute certainty, and next November the General Council [illegible] continuing in session for a general form of government.

To-morrow I leave here for a return to the United States, having 150 mile of staging between here and civilization, such as it exists in Baxter Springs, Kansas. I have a number of interesting memoranda jotted down during my visit to this strange land, which, with an account of the closing scenes of the session, will form my ultimate letter.

INDIAN.

STATE POLITICS.

Affairs in the Twenty-Third Senatorial District—An Old Democratic Quarrel—New and Old Slates—The Twelfth District—The State Engineer and Controller.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 22, 1871.

In the Twenty-third District, Delaware, Schoharie and Chenango, the present Senator, Hon. J. F. HUBBARD, is, from party necessities, the prominent candidate of the Democracy. Mr. HUBBARD has always been considered a good enough voter by the Tammany Ring, but when the Democracy has anything to give in the way of office, they look to it that the Twenty-third District does not get it. Last Spring, when the new Capitol Commissioners were to be changed, Mr. HUBBARD had several long talks with Gov. HOFFMAN, and claims, or rather in the heat of defeat did claim, that his Excellency promised to do his utmost to make Mr. COURTIER, of Schoharie, one of that body. When the slate was produced the Schoharie gentleman did not appear. HUBBARD then tried to have the Commission increased to eight members, giving the Governor the power to appoint two. This he carried in the Senate, but when the Supply Bill, of which the clause relating to the new Capitol was a part, came from the Conference Committee, the Senate Amendment was stricken out and Mr. HUBBARD was inconsolable, and my impression is that he voted against the bill in toto. Starting from this culminating misfortune, the friends of Mr. HUBBARD, believing that he was not properly appreciated in the Senate, announced that he would not again run for that position, but indicated that he would strike for higher game, and generally booked him for Secretary of State. During the past few weeks the Democracy have finished counting noses for the next Senate, and discovering the almost certain result of a Republican majority in that body, they find that they can take no chances. Pressure has been brought to bear, and it is asserted that HUBBARD will forget his anger and run. Before endeavoring to persuade HUBBARD, the name of Mr. COURTIER was extensively discussed, but as he was mixed up in the Erie-Susquehanna fight as a partisan of Mr. JAS. FISK, a strong opposition was found developing against him in his own County of Schoharie. It is probable that a new issue will enter into the contest this Fall, arising from the different views of the people on the Midland Railroad. The Senatorial District is peculiarly interested in this road, and last year a bill was introduced into the Senate, and supported by Mr. HUBBARD, giving the people of the towns which are bonded for the road the power to elect their Railroad Commissioner, taking the appointment of that officer away from the County Judge, who now has it. If the bill had become a law Mr. LITTLEJOHN, who has really borne the burden of the Midland Road upon his shoulders, and who has had to raise the money and supply the energy by which that project has been advanced to its present state of completion, said that he should resign. He could not add to the already laborious burden of his position the necessity of settling the constant feuds that would grow up from the silly manner of choosing officers proposed by this bill. The good sense of the Legislature prevented the bill from becoming a law, but the onus of its support remains, and it will be strange if the many people interested in that road, appreciating how vital to its success is the activity and ability of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, do not place it beyond the power of Mr. HUBBARD to further interfere with its prosperity. The only Republican prominently named in this district is Hon. J. H. GRAHAM, of Delaware, late member of Congress, and last year State Assemblyman. The Assembly district which Mr. GRAHAM represented last year was Democratic in 1869, sending Dr. ALLABEN. This speaks well for his home popularity. The district is at least a thousand Republican on the State ticket, and it has been long enough represented by a Democrat. If Mr. GRAHAM is nominated he will remedy the past.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington, the unfortunate fight of J. T. DAVIS last year has given the Democracy hope, but there can be no doubt of Republican success. Mr. BAKER, of Washington, is prominently named. He is a gentleman fully qualified by experience for the position, having served two terms in the Assembly, and being both able and popular, would make a famous run. The Democracy at one time considered that their choice had settled upon JOHN L. FLAGG, Chairman of Railroads in the last Assembly, but after the unfortunate difficulty between IRVING and WEED, and the development of the Delaware and Hudson Canal scheme, the stock of Mr. FLAGG seemed to gradually sink, and it is now only his most enthusiastic friends who think him good for the nomination. J. MCCONIHE, Ex-Mayor of Troy, GEO. C. BURDETT, and JOHN H. COLBY are also named among the Democrats. They claim great unanimity and prophesy that they cannot fail, and claim to speak by the book. In fact, last Spring the City of Troy gave a Democratic majority of 2,700, and it was then said that some of the wards gave a majority greater than the entire population. From this stand-point the Democrats are warranted in talking hopefully.

In the Eleventh District, composed of Dutchess and Columbia, and now represented by Hon. GEORGE MORGAN, Democrat, there will be a change. The district is strongly Republican, but owing to local quarrels in 1869, Hon. A. PALMER failed to receive the nomination, and by the profuse expenditure of money, Mr. MORGAN was run in by a majority of 200. Last Fall, Hon. J. H. KETCHAM, Republican, was elected to Congress by 1,600 majority, so there is nothing to fear. The local trouble that defeated the nomination of Mr. PALMER still exists, but it is hoped that better counsels will prevail and his nomination be made. Mr. PALMER ran for Controller on the State ticket last year, and was considered one of the strongest names on the ticket. The Democrats have dropped their present Senator, he having made a bad record on the Harbor-master fight of 1870. Gen. FARRELL, who at that time considered himself gravely outraged, is understood to be in a state of chronic indignation, that is aroused to intense activity at the mention of Senator MORGAN's name. It is certain that the Senator acted very strangely at that time, and on his return to Poughkeepsie his constituents are understood to have expressed their sentiments more forcibly than elegantly. The district is easily redeemed, and there should be no excuse for local jealousies that will again endanger it.

STATE ENGINEER.

The statement made some time ago that the State Engineer, VAN R. RICHMOND, would not accept a renomination is entirely unwarranted, that gentleman being desirous to retain the office. In fact, now that the canal policy of the Democracy proposes to place new power into the hands of the State Engineer, the present incumbent is desirous of administering its affairs while the new broom is sweeping, being satisfied that the present one is getting rapidly useless. Mr. RICHMOND has been some forty years a canal man, and during all of that time the new system of locomotion that is now to be tested has been prospected, and he naturally wishes to be at the head of the Department when that work is perfected. The two-term theory worked well as a war cry in 1869, but it won't do in 1871. It is strangely musty and out of order. Hon. S. H. SWEET is probably the strong man if Mr. RICHMOND concludes after this to withdraw, for since Mr. SWEET has been the Deputy Engineer during Mr. RICHMOND's term, the entire strength of that officer would be thrown for him. [illegible] in the party is more [illegible] popular than the last-named gentleman [illegible] is made it is almost certain that he will be the lucky nominee.

CONTROLLER.

Gov. HOFFMAN, not always happy in his vetoes, seems peculiarly unhappy in his appointments, and in none more so than in that of Mr. NICHOLS, of Erie, for Controller. This gentleman, running in a strong Democratic district for the Senate, from the vantage-ground of that office found himself beaten by a thousand majority. Hundreds of reasons were advanced as causes for his defeat, and accepted by the party, which was prone to look without vexation upon a rather gentlemanly man in his misfortunes. When Mr. ALLEN was elected to the Appeals, it became necessary to find a man to serve out the remaining portion of the year as Controller. Among the self-abnegating Democracy there was no lack of material from which to select, the whole party seeming at the time anxious to sacrifice itself for the good of the State. Luckily for NICHOLS, the West was in the ascendant at the time, and he received the coveted prize. Then came the nomination of 1870 for the unexpired term, and when the Supply bill was paid this Spring came the true reason why the Democracy of Buffalo repudiated NICHOLS. Now a new question vexes the unterrified. It was understood that the nomination of 1870 was for the unexpired term, now a claim is put in that it was for a full term of three years. This question has been extensively discussed, but it is understood that the Secretary of State will issue the ordinary call for an election to fill all State offices that, under the usual circumstances, would become vacant this year. Should Mr. NICHOLS be nominated, it is to be hoped that the people will take the view of his case taken by the voters of the Thirty-first Senatorial District in 1869. In fact, since the Democracy are wont to assert that it is proper that offices should seek men, and not men offices, the little episode of NICHOLS endeavoring to plead possession in order to hold the Controllership against the well-settled rule of the Constitution, would seem either to abrogate him or to stultify the party.

A Correction.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent is quite mistaken in his ideas of the situation of affairs in Seneca County, as relates to the question of Senator for the Twenty-sixth District. Hon. S. G. HADLEY will undoubtedly be the choice of this county, as he was in 1869, and no man worked harder for his success than I did at that time, and should do so again with confidence of better results. Mr. HADLEY is thoroughly known through the district, and enjoys the confidence of his party both in and out of this county.

As for myself I have no ambition or inclination in the direction indicated by your correspondent, whose assertions are entirely unauthorized, and show a lack of information as to the political situation of our district, not calculated to inspire confidence in the general accuracy of his letters. His disparaging remarks regarding so earnest and prominent a Republican as Judge HADLEY will be taken at their proper value in this county and district; but as your paper circulates so extensively where the parties most affected are less known, I deem it my duty to correct, in this public manner, the erroneous impressions which they are calculated to convey if uncontradicted.

ALBERT JEWETT.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Their Platform in Full—Neat Acceptance Speech of Gen. Noyes.

The platform reported by Judge WELKER, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, in the Ohio Republican State Convention, and by it unanimously adopted, is as follows:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Ohio in Convention assembled as follows:

1. The Republican Party of the United States may well challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, courage and wisdom in preserving the union of the States; for its justice, firmness and magnanimity in establishing for all the people liberty and equality before the law; for its gratitude and generous provision for the national defenders and pensioners; for its inviolate honor and good faith toward the national creditors, and generally for its successful administration of public affairs in peace as well as in war.

2. We not only recognize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts, but also as just, wise and valid articles of organic law, to be jealously defended and enforced, as part of the Constitution now, henceforth and forever.

3. As it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from duties on imports a large portion of the revenue needed to defray the expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the national debt, the principal, as it matures on such duties, should be so adjusted as not to prejudice but promote the interests of every section and branch of industry as far as possible.

4. The present Administration of the National Government has vindicated its right to the continued confidence of the people; its success has been illustrated in the impartial execution of the laws, in its faithfulness, honesty and economy in the collection of public revenues, and in the expenses of the Government, so that while taxation has been reduced to the extent of $180,000,000 per year, the national debt has been liquidated to the amount of over $230,000,000, a reduction unparalleled in history; the Administration has been equally successful in the management of our foreign relations, and has achieved imperishable honor in the settlement of our differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries, as embodied in the Treaty of Washington; the head of an Administration thus distinguished by success and statesmanship is justly entitled to be regarded as a wise and careful civil magistrate, and his uniform deference to public sentiment shows him to be one whom the country may trust, having fully redeemed the pledge he made before entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.

5. That we repeat our condemnation of the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and, having originated the policy of granting homesteads to actual settlers, we declare that the public domain should be kept for our laboring population.

6. That we are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we indorse heartily the action of President GRANT in settling the Commissioners under the recent so-called Civil Service act.

7. That we unite with our fellow-citizens in every portion of the Union in the hope that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended, and that the day may soon come when in every State every citizen may be safe in life, person, property and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle may for that reason be the victim of persecution, outrage and assassination, so that some encouragement may be offered for the removal, in all proper cases, of political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion.

8. We recommend the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

9. We express our unqualified approval of the administration of our present State Executive, Gov. R. B. HAYES, and assure him that our verdict is, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The nomination of Gen. EDWARD F. NOYES for Governor followed. The Committee appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his nomination, returned with him, and he was introduced to the Convention by Mr. DENNISON. He was received with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, and when the cheering had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Permit me to express my sense of obligation and my gratitude for the great honor you have done me today. Circumstances which it is not necessary to discuss, but entirely dissociated from any peculiar fitness of my own, have made me the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the approaching campaign, rather than some one of the distinguished men who have been named in that connection—all more experienced in public affairs, better known to the people, and abler to conduct the canvass. With much diffidence I accept the post assigned me, relying upon the assistance of the tried and true leaders of the party, who have heretofore conducted it to so many victories; upon the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of our citizens, and above all, upon the justice of our cause. This is no time or place for lengthy discussion of party issues, but I may be permitted to say that we are not called upon to desert a political organization with such a record as ours for the last ten years; a party which fought to successful issue a four years' bloody war, and then, honestly and without complaint, assumed the heavy burdens which the war entailed, rather than tarnish the public honor or weaken the national credit; a party which has given freedom to 4,000,000 of slaves, as well as citizenship and suffrage to a whole race by constitutional provision—valid in fact and binding in law, destined to stand unrepealed forever; which has readjusted the disturbed relation of the States, and reconstructed the Government as it was before the war; which has reduced the national debt at the rate of more than $100,000,000 a year, and taxation in proportion; which has adopted a policy with the Indians on the frontier so wise and humane as to render a standing army unnecessary; which, by the honorable settlement of the *Alabama* question, has removed the last of our difficulties with foreign nations, and inaugurated a new epoch in the settlement of international disputes, by arbitration, which, by honesty, economy and practical good sense, has put us in the lead of nations in prosperity, and wealth, and happiness. Shall we desert such an organization as this, and pin our faith upon the sleeve of the so-called Democracy, who in this city, three weeks ago, found it necessary, in order to escape the sickening record of its past history, to come to a dead halt and about-face, and to make a long march to the rear? For one, I stand by our record, and have no apologies to make. In the coming campaign, the order to our legions closed in mass will be: "Forward, guide centre, march," and, instead of going backward, we shall go on to certain victory, over a divided, a discomfited and disheartened enemy. Once more allow me to thank you for all your kindness to me.

At the close of the speech of the next Governor, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says, the whole Convention rose to its feet and greeted the one-legged hero with such cheers as have seldom been heard, even in Columbus, that city of political conventions.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

A Family Fight and Small Riot in Forty-first-street—Probably Fatal Injury of one of the Participants.

An affray, attended with singular circumstances, and which will probably have a fatal result, occurred Saturday night, at No. 441 West Forty-first-street. BERNARD LEAVEY, who kept a small grocery and liquor saloon at that number, quarreled with his wife, ANN, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she struck him with some instrument, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained, inflicting a severe cut on the side of his head. CHARLES McGINNIS, who lives next door, going in shortly afterward, and finding LEAVEY bleeding profusely, began to wash his wound. He had scarcely begun when Mrs. LEAVEY entered the room with a large coffee-cup in her hand, and was about to strike her husband again, when McGINNIS caught her arm. She turned fiercely upon him, threatening to strike him if he did not leave, and, not caring to be further entangled in the affair, he left the room, but not until he had seen her smash the cup over her husband's head as he was going out the door. LEAVEY then lay down on the lounge, and remained there until about 11 o'clock. The quarrel between him and his wife was then renewed, but they were separated by WM. QUINN, of No. 598 Tenth-avenue. By this time a large crowd had gathered in the street in front of the house, and CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, a nephew of Mrs. LEAVEY, who lives in the house, seized a large knife from a meat-stand and rushed out upon them. LEAVEY also went out, armed with a shovel, shouting that if any of them wanted to fight, he was ready for them. The crowd immediately began to throw bricks at FARRELL and LEAVEY, and the latter was soon knocked senseless to the sidewalk, and the crowd immediately dispersed. It does not appear that the Police arrived at the scene until this time, when there was nothing to be done but take LEAVEY, who was still unconscious, to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and from thence, as soon as possible, to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and his recovery extremely improbable, although the physicians said it would be impossible to give any positive opinion in the case for a day or two. Yesterday morning, Mrs. LEAVEY was arrested and locked up as one of the assailants, and FARRELL was detained at the Station-house as a witness. From information that he obtained, Capt. CAFFRY was convinced that JAMES MOORE, of No. 569 West Forty-first-street, had been engaged in the affray, and he being arrested, yesterday afternoon, was identified by FARRELL as one of those who threw bricks, and he was therefore locked up. One of the witnesses declares that two pistol-shots were fired during the mêlée, but it was not known who fired them, nor that any one was injured by them. It appears also that one JAMES FARRELL, of whom Capt. CAFFRY is in search as one of the assailants of LEAVEY, was cut and slightly wounded by CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, when he first made his foray from the house, brandishing the huge knife he had snatched from the meat-block.

A Mistake and its Penalty.

PAUL GERMON, a feather manufacturer, lives and conducts his business at No. 91 Greene-street, with the misfortune of having a disorderly house on each side of him. In consequence of this fact, he is nightly annoyed by the attempted intrusion of persons seeking the adjacent disreputable places. Last night at 10 o'clock EDWARD F. BRANDT, a sailor living at Long Branch, mounted the stoop of Mr. GERMON, and notwithstanding that gentleman met him at the door, assuring him that he was mistaken in the house, BRANDT, who was under the influence of liquor, endeavored to push his way into the house. A struggle ensued, which ended in BRANDT's being precipitated to the sidewalk. He was at first supposed to be seriously injured, but upon being examined by Dr. FRAZIER at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, whither he was taken, he was found to have no more serious hurts than some severe bruises upon his right leg. GERMON was arrested and held on a charge of assault and battery.

Fatal Result of an Affray.

On the evening of Sunday, the 18th inst., CHARLES BOHNER and AUGUSTUS BOHNER, brothers, quarreled at their residence, No. 186 Forsyth-street, about a woman. Hot words were followed by blows, and CHARLES, seizing a sword, of the pattern used by non-commissioned officers, struck AUGUSTUS over the head with the hilt, inflicting a wound which at the time was not considered dangerous. CHARLES was immediately arrested, but the injured man refusing to make any complaint, he was discharged by Capt WARD, of the Tenth Precinct. Last evening, at 5 o'clock, AUGUSTUS died, at his residence, from the injuries, which proved to be a fracture of the skull. Capt. WARD being notified of the death, at once went in search of CHARLES, who was arrested at 8 o'clock and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station to await the result of an investigation by the Coroner, which will be held today.

Surrendered for Trial.

Yesterday CHARLES HUNT, a native of England, twenty-two years of age, was surrendered to Detective CLAPP, at Police Head-quarters, by his bondsman, JOSEPH ROSS, of No. 333 West Thirty-ninth-street. The accused was held for trial on the 27th of May, by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzling 100 shares of the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, the property of E. D. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 3 Nassau-street. The case is on the calendar of the General Sessions for trial today.

Shooting Affray Last Night.

At a late hour last evening an affray occurred in the lager-beer saloon No. 374 Hudson-street, during which NAPOLEON SCHOENBERGER, the proprietor, was shot in the neck and seriously wounded by his bar-tender, HENRY SCHENWALD. The Police were quickly on the spot, and SCHENWALD being arrested was locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Stabbed With a Pair of Scissors.

At an early hour yesterday morning an affray occurred between JOHN FLYNN and CAROLINE SMITH in their room, at No. 147 Bleecker-street, during which she stabbed him in the left breast and arm with a pair of scissors, inflicting slight wounds. She was arrested by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, but was subsequently discharged by Justice COX.

The Money Changing Swindle Again Perpetrated.

Another case of emigrant swindling was before Justice SCOTT at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the complaint of JOHN GEIGER, a German, just arrived from the West on his way to Germany. He stated that on the Jersey City ferry-boat he was met by a man unknown to him, who, upon inquiry, learning that he wished to find the office of OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-street, for the purpose of getting his money exchanged, announced that he was connected with the house, and would take him there. Calling a carriage, the unknown got GEIGER into it, and driving up town instead of down, took him to an office in Canal-street, where he introduced him to one HENRY McDERMOTT, who offered to change his money for him. This being accepted, GEIGER gave him $110 in gold, and went away to call on the next day to get its equivalent. Upon his return he was given sixteen twenty-franc pieces and some silver coins, amounting in value to $66. He objected to receiving them, but was told by McDERMOTT that or nothing, and that if he made any disturbance about it he would call a policeman and have him arrested. Having thoroughly frightened him, he was thrust into the street, but on making complaint to a policeman the matter was taken in charge by Capt. KENNEDY, Sixth Precinct, who arrested McDERMOTT, who was committed for trial, and the complainant sent to the House of Detention.

Base-Ball and Cricket—A Lively Programme.

This week will see several very exciting contests and a busy time among our local ball clubs. Indeed, what with exciting ball matches, the yachting fever and races on the turf, sports are decidedly on the ascendant in this vicinity this Summer, and thousands of people are interested in the results. Today the Mutual Club play their first game with the noted Kekionga Club of Fort Wayne, on the Union Grounds, and the Western men purpose offsetting their defeat of Friday with a close game with the Mutuals. On Tuesday the same Club play the Eckfords, when they will encounter MARTIN's pitching for the first time. On Wednesday the Mutual nine, with their four old Atlantic players, are to meet the new Atlantic nine on the Capitoline Grounds, and if the latter bat WOLTERS' pitching as well as they did the swift pitching of MATHEWS, they will give the Mutuals trouble to beat them. On Thursday the grand match between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals—return game—takes place on the Union Grounds, and another close contest may be expected. The week will close with a match between the Eckfords and Atlantics on the Union Ground. Besides the above games two or three other contests are named to take place each day, among them a match between the Junior Union Stars and Flyaways, on the Capitoline Ground, when an opportunity will be afforded the latter to redeem the errors of the contest some weeks ago.

CRICKET.

The match between the St. George and Manhattan Clubs, named to be played at Hoboken last Saturday, had to be postponed on account of rain. It will be played next Saturday, July 1.

On Wednesday next, the 28th inst., a grand two days' match will be commenced on the cricket-grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, the contestants being the eleven of the Philadelphia Club and the St. George Club eleven. The former will include MAGEE, WELSH, CLAY, NEWHOLD and BARCLAY, all American cricketers, and HOPKINSON, BRADSHAW, FARRANDS, LAW and STALEY. FARRANDS is their crack bowler, with LAW, MAGEE and BARCLAY to assist. The St. George eleven will include ROGERSON and [illegible]LEY as the principal bowlers. Wickets will be pitched at 12 o'clock each day, and stumps drawn at 6½ P. M. The contest is the first match of the season in this slow cricketing City, but in Philadelphia the season has been opened for a month past.

THE KUKLUX AGAIN.

A Man Attacked in his Own House in Union County, S. C.—He Shoots One of the Gang and Escapes—Another Man Tied up by the Thumbs.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, June 21.

From the victim of the proceedings, who reached this city last evening, we learn the following particulars of more of the doings of the Kuklux in Newberry County.

MILES JOHNSON, a colored laborer, who has never held any office or taken any conspicuous part in politics, states that he has been at work as a laborer, and occupied a house upon the place of LEONIDAS SIMMS, fifteen miles above the village of Newberry, and that on Sunday night, the 18th inst., a party of men first visited the house of Mr. SIMMS, and called to him to put his head out of the window, which he refused to do, when, after a short parley, they proceeded to the plantation house of our informant, he, meanwhile, having heard them at the house of SIMMS, which was only about twenty yards from where he (JOHNSON) lived.

JOHNSON states that he then imagined that there was trouble, and upon his reaching their house, he had stationed himself upon a table that stood in the room between the front and back door, and hurriedly, in his night garments. A simultaneous assault was made upon both doors, but they being heavily barred it was impossible to push them in. Finally the party got an ax, and broke down the door. During this time JOHNSON stood upon the table with a heavy navy revolver in hand, but when the front door came down he dropped under the table. Some of the party then threw a lighted match into the room and immediately two of the men entered, when he placed his pistol close to one of them and fired; the man fell, and his companions dragged him out, and were heard to say "hold up his head."

JOHNSON then fired his second shot into the crowd, which had all come around to the front door, with what effect it is not known. The party fired several shots into the house of JOHNSON, and lodged six balls in the front door. JOHNSON states he made quick time out of the back door, when the party at that door had left for the front one, where the Kuklux had been shot, and took to the woods, where he stayed until daylight, when he returned to his house and remained until Monday night, when he walked thirty-six miles and took the cars for Columbia, arriving here last evening, as before stated.

It is also stated that in Goshen Hill Township, in the lower part of Union County, on Friday night, the 16th instant, a band of disguised men took out one ABRAHAM CHICKS, and hung him up by the thumbs to make him tell where LEWIS THOMPSON, a preacher, was, which question he could not answer. After this cruelty had been finished, the party visited THOMPSON's place, as was soon after ascertained, and took him out, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.

The Fourth on Long Island.

Independence Day will be celebrated at Whitestone by St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, under the charge of Rev. Father McCLOSKEY. There will be a grand picnic on the grounds adjoining their church. In the early part of the day there will be a parade of the children, headed by a College-point Cadet Band, and in the evening a display of fire-works.

A Lady who was 36 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates coarse pimples, tan, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

Children Teething.
The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless.

Missisquoi Spring.
This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, NO. 8 College-place.

No family should go out of town and leave their house alone without calling at the office of E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and inquiring how it can be successfully protected from robbers during their absence. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. New-York.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, original designs. Established 1840.

Success and Happiness in the Right pursuit pointed out by PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at No. 389 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CUMMING—DODDS.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Freeman Tower, JAMES D. CUMMING, of Washington, D. C., to Miss ELEANOR A. DODDS, of New-York.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Riverdale, on Friday, the 23d inst., JANE V. W., widow of Stephen Baker, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Hon. Stephen Baker, and sons-in-law, J. C. Baldwin and Martin Bates, are invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of Martin Bates, Riverdale. Trains leave the 30th-st. station at 1¼ P. M.

JEFFERY.—On Sunday, June 25, Capt. FREEMAN JEFFERY, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 64 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOLLER.—On Friday, June 23, EDWIN C., son of Peter Moller, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 219 5th-av., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WILEY.—At his residence, New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., ALEXANDER WILEY, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church of Plainfield, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend. The New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry-boat leaves the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11½ o'clock P. M., for Plainfield. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL.

The author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., may be daily consulted at his office,

NO. 30 EAST 17TH-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway.

As during the past sixteen years of his practice in New-York, DR. LIGHTHILL continues to devote his attention exclusively to the treatment, relief and cure of DEAFNESS, CATARRH, diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and all OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES.

Those who place themselves under his care may rest assured of receiving every benefit which can possibly be derived from scientific and skillful treatment, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention. References of success of the highest and most unexceptionable character will be cheerfully furnished. Reception hours from 9 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 4 P. M.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THE ROLL OF REPUBLICANS OF Third Assembly District will be open for inspection on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 P. M., at Union Assembly Rooms, No. 168 Elizabeth-st.

JOHN J. DAVENPORT, Chairman.
JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The roll of membership of the above district, as completed by the Committee on Reorganization, will be open for inspection at No. 196 Spring-st., for three days, beginning TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman.
JOSEPH MURPHY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

For the week ending Saturday, June 24, real estate matters have been exceedingly quiet, but few private sales having been effected, while the public sales at the Exchange have, with one exception, been worthy of but little notice. The sale referred to is that of Wednesday last, when A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold the Worth-street property, opposite the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., embracing four lots of ground, with large five-story buildings thereon for $282,000 in the aggregate. The price was a low one, and the property should have brought a larger figure. The total sales of City property, including the above, for the week ending Saturday, June 24, reach the sum of $374,665, as against $54,290 for the week previous, ending Saturday, 17, the other sales, respectively, being made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD and JAMES MCGUIRE.

In suburban sales more activity has been displayed, and the auctions held during the week have met with good success. On Monday, June 19, JOHNSON & MILLER conducted a sale at Vanderbilt Landing, at which some ninety lots were sold at fair prices, the total amount realized being over $20,000. On Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, engineered a sale at Oakland, N. J., on the line of the Central Railway, the result of which was in the highest degree successful, nearly 700 lots being sold at an average of $100 per lot. The same firm also conducted a sale at Chatham, N. J., on Friday, June 23, at which a considerable property was disposed of at a fair figure. At the Exchange, on Wednesday, June 21, B. P. FAIRCHILD sold a hotel property, located at Fishkill, Dutchess County, for $5,000, and on Thursday, June 22, JAMES A. FLEURY sold, at Jamaica, Long Island, forty-four lots at an average of $100 apiece. The total value of suburban property sold during the week will amount to about $125,000.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 21, J. COLE sold at the Commercial Exchange real estate situate in that city to the value of $40,000, and on the day previous, June 20, to the amount of $28,600, all of it under Court orders, either in foreclosure or partition. As, however, all these transactions have been reported from day to day in detail, a further mention is unnecessary.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

During the present week, for the season of the year, the market promises to be an active one, for not only are the suburban sales to take place of importance, involving the disposition of large tracts of valuable property, but at the Exchange, a number of quite noticeable auctions, legal and otherwise, are to be held, at which City real estate well worthy the attention of investors will be sold. The following is a list of the proposed transactions for the week, the sales to come off each day being noted on which the realty described will be offered by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, June 26.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of STEPHEN H. OLIN, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 130 Canal-street, south side, between Christie-street and the Bowery, embracing a lot 23 by 75, upon which a four-story brick building is erected, in size 23 by 40.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of LEWIS O. CORBET, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 350 feet east of First-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also at two other Supreme Court sales, both under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the following property: House and lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; lot 16.8 by 98.9, (sale adjourned from the 10th inst.,) and a leasehold property on the east side of Avenue B, 73 feet 3 inches south of Fifth-street, comprising a lot 19 by 47, with building thereon; ground rent, $125 per annum; lease expires May 1, 1873; covenants for renewal contained in same.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Corona, N. J., on the ground at 12½ P. M., 200 building lots eligibly located; also, a dwelling, with one acre of ground, and a cottage residence. The lots to be sold are only eleven miles from New-York, via the Hackensack Railway, and two miles from the village of Hackensack. They all lie within a few moments' walk of the station. Special train from Chambers-street at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 27.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the following valuable City real estate: Premises known as Nos. 50, 52 and 54 John-street, between Nassau and William streets, comprising a plot of ground 45 feet front by about 90 feet in depth, with four-story brick building thereon 60 feet deep; one large irregular lot, with improvements, on the south-west corner of Chambers and Batavia streets; premises known as Nos. 36 and 38 Henry-street, corner of Birmingham-street, lot 37.6 by 50; and the lot, with improvements, No. 23 Henry-street, between Pike and Market streets. The same auctioneer will also offer at auction, at various legal sales, under the direction of the referees named, City property as follows: One lot, 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-second-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Esq., referee; one lot, 21.9 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 117 feet east of Second-avenue, THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee; and one lot, 20 by 60, on the south-east corner of Church and Lispenard streets, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, (a very important sale,) under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, nine four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, built in the best manner, located on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lots are all 25 by 100.5, and the sale is made to close certain interests in an estate.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Paterson, N. J., on the ground at 1 P. M., one hundred villa plots, forming a portion of the Prospect Park property, and belonging to the estate of C. C. HOPPER, deceased, by order of the executors of which estate the auction takes place. The lots are handsomely located on an elevated plateau, overlooking the City of Paterson, and for building sites, soon to come in demand, are deemed valuable. The transaction is one of the most important of the week. Special train at 11¼ A. M., (per ferry,) from foot of Chambers and Canal streets.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, real estate in that city, located as follows: Two four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 46 and 48 Amity-street; on the rear of the last noted lot is also a two-story and basement frame house. The above property is sold in partition to settle an estate. Also, at public auction, four-story brick house and lot, No. 353 Union-street; three-story brick house and lot, No. 295 Smith-street, and a vacant lot on Henry-street, between Cranberry and Middagh streets.

Wednesday, June 28.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, the property known as No. 295 Water-street, east side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, including a lot 23.6 by about 73, with a first-class five-story brick warehouse covering the same.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of ANTHONY V. HOFFER, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 226 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B; lot, 19 by 92.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Passaic, N. J., on the ground, at 12½ P. M., 100 choice building lots, located in an attractive portion of the village, and in close proximity to the railway station; also a dwelling-house, with one acre of land. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and the property is surrounded on every side by handsome improvements. The lots are sold by order of the executors of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company. Special train for the sale, at 11 A. M., for which free passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at West Hoboken, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., thirty-six valuable lots, located respectively on Montgomery, De Mott and Hoboken streets, and near the Paterson and New-York Plank road. The lots are each 25 by 100, and being so near the Metropolis, for building purposes, are certain to increase in value yearly. The terms of the sale are liberal.

Thursday, June 29.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, a four-story brick house and lot, on the north side of Thirty-third-street, 142.6 feet east of Madison-avenue; lot, 18.9 by 100. Sale adjourned from Tuesday of last week.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at two Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Suffolk-street, 80 feet south of Stanton-street, and a house and lot on the north side of Madison-street, 120 feet east of Scammel-street. The first-named lot is in size 25 by 75, and the last 25 by 100. Also, at another Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOS. MONAGHEN, Esq., referee, the premises No. 267 Sixth-street, comprising a lot 25 by 90.10, upon which a four-story frame building is erected on the front thereof, and a four-story brick in the rear.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of LEWIS O. CORBET, Esq., referee, property on Sullivan-street, between Broome and Spring streets.

By S. DINGEE & CO., at Alturas, Rockland County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., a large number of desirable lots, sold in number and in size to suit purchasers. The enterprise, under the auspices of which this sale is to take place, is more strictly a benevolent than a business one, as the greater portion of the proceeds arising from the disposition of the lots is to be donated for charitable purposes. Space forbids a more extended notice of this proposed auction at this time, but reference will be again made to it later in the week. The sale to take place is the first of a series, and should this one meet with that success which it deserves, and the merit of the property entitles it to, others will follow in quick succession.

By E. A. LAWRENCE, at Flushing, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GEORGE I. MURPHY, Esq., referee, 143 acres of land belonging to the Bowne estate, divided into thirty-three plots of from one to five acres each in extent. Special train from Hunter's Point at 10½ A. M., via ferry from James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street at 10 o'clock. Maps of property to be obtained of WILLETTS & CO., No. 303 Pearl-street.

Friday, June 30.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., referee, four very valuable Central Park lots, situate on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-seventh-street, together forming a plot 100.11 by 100.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of PETER O'CONNOR, deceased, the leasehold premises No. 15 Robinson-street, north side, between Washington and West streets, lot 25.9 by 77.10 by 91.4, with four-story building thereon; lease for seventeen years from May 1; ground rent, $600 per annum.

The above list includes all the proposed sales of the week thus far brought to our notice. Should any others be projected they will receive due attention.

The sale at Chatham, N. J., held on Friday, June 23, A. D. MELLICK, JR. & CO., auctioneers, was quite largely attended, and the result as satisfactory as could have been expected. A detailed report of the transactions will be found below, in which the lots sold and the prices realized are noted in detail.

Suburban Sales, Friday, June 23.

CHATHAM, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

LOTS 25x100—BLOCK I.

10 lots corner Lum-av. and Front-st., A. C. Plympton, each	$85
3 lots on Lum-av., adjoining last, A. D. Platt, each	75
6 lots adjoining last, James Littlejohn, each	62
3 lots on Lum-av., A. Plum, each	85
3 lots on Lum-av., A. Plum, each	110
2 lots on Lum-av., Harvey Lum, each	95
3 lots on Lum-av., A. Magie, each	95
3 lots on Lum-av., Geo. Hooper, each	85
3 lots on Lum-av., E. M. Gay, each	65
3 lots on Lum-av., R. Hikhland, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., Patrick Joyce, each	57
6 lots on Lum-av., T. L. Jones, each	60
6 lots on Lum-av., E. Holland, each	55
1 lot on Chatham-av., Paul Lum	100

BLOCK B.

3 lots corner Washington-av. and Maple-st., Wm. Erb, each	$45
2 lots adjoining, on Washington-av., G. Buchanan, each	55
3 lots adjoining corner, on Maple-av., W. Erb, each	45
2 lots adjoining corner, on Maple-av., A. Magie, each	35
3 lots adjoining, A. Worrach, each	25
3 lots adjoining, John Little, each	22
6 lots adjoining, W. R. Balys, each	22
1 lot opposite side of Maple-st., E. Wheeler	20
5 lots opposite side of Maple-st., Wm. P. Baylis, each	19
2 lots opposite side of Maple-st., B. Jones, each	25
3 lots opposite side of Maple-st., Paul Lum, each	21
3 lots opposite side of Maple-st., Mrs. M. Marsh, each	33
1 lot opposite side of Maple-st., Mrs. M. Marsh, each	45
3 lots corner Washington-av. and Maple-st., E. Mooring, each	66
3 lots on Washington-av., adjoining, Paul Lum, each	57
1 lot on Maple-av., rear of last, Paul Lum, each	30
3 lots on Washington-av., Wm. Erb, each	65
3 lots on Washington-av., adjoining, P. Lum, each	60
3 lots on Maple-av., rear, E. Baylis, each	23
2 lots on Maple-av., rear, E. Baylis, each	23
2 lots on Maple-av., rear, E. Baylis, each	22
2 lots on Maple-av., rear, Mrs. Marsh, each	18
2 lots on Maple-av., rear, E. Worrath, each	23

BLOCK J.

2 lots, Mrs. J. Barker, corner Lum-av. and Front-st., each	$105
2 lots adjoining, on Front-st., J. Wilkie, each	50
2 lots adjoining, on Front-st., J. Wilkie, each	52
3 lots on Lum-av., Geo. Denman, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., M. Backman, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., Isaac Genung, each	65
3 lots on Lum-av., P. Lum, each	70
3 lots on Lum-av., W. Vorrath, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., F. W. Gunney, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., A. Plum, each	60
3 lots on Lum-av., C. S. Kelley, each	55
3 lots on Lum-av., C. S. Kelley, each	55
3 lots on Lum-av., M. Thompson, each	40
House and lot, 87x150, corner Washington-av. and Front-st., Lewis Sayre	1,800
3 lots adjoining, on Front-st., L. Sayre, each	100
3 lots adjoining, on Front-st., Paul Lum, each	64
6 lots adjoining house, on Washington-av., J. Sullivan, each	65
3 lots, corner Washington-av. and Maple-st., J. Sullivan, each	58
6 lots adjoining, on avenue, M. Wilkie, each	55
6 lots adjoining, on avenue, M. Wilkie, each	38
6 lots adjoining, on avenue, M. Wilkie, each	33
1 gore on Maple-st., 47x203, J. Sullivan	100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY, south of 14th-st., a large CORNER PROPERTY, comprising an area of about EIGHT LOTS and having a LARGE FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS, with a rent roll of about $40,000 per annum. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE below 42d-st., and above Houston-st.; several very valuable plots of ground with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and waterfall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.; or, J. H. CORT, No. 117 Beekman-st., New-York City.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home with in easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 255, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—500 acres, surveyed and layed out into 4,000 city lots, with avenues, streets, &c., at Clarendon, only four miles from Hoboken Ferry, by Erie Railroad, which passes through the land for one and a half miles; all trains stop at Clarendon Station, on the premises; with a mile's frontage on Hackensack River; most valuable for business purposes. Will be sold low enough to prove an investigation—a bargain with very liberal terms. For further particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and fifteen miles from this City, consisting of an elegant cottage, recently completed, with Mansard roof, &c., and two acres of ground; the surroundings are first-class, with boating and fishing in the neighborhood; the property will be sold reasonably; is easy of access, and appears a good opportunity for a party doing business in New-York and desirous of a country home. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIFUL cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT ORANGE.—RENT FOR THREE months from July 1, to a small family, at low price, completely furnished house; gas, water; fine shade; near depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.; nine rooms, high ground, ten minutes from depot. Inquire of CONDIT & YELLOWLEE, No. 36 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, AN OLD-fashioned stone cottage, furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; ten minutes' walk from depot; carriage-house, stable, fruit and vegetable garden attached; cook and chamber-maid will remain if required. Address ARTHUR DE WINT, on the premises.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO RENT—AN elegantly-furnished house, fourteen rooms; all modern improvements; good garden made, fine shade; within five minutes' walk of depot; will be rented very low. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., or to ALDEN & HUGGINS, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A furnished cottage; beautiful view; twenty miles from City; cool and pleasant; rent $150 per month. Apply to A. H., Box No. 119 Station D. Bible House.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT BUSIness, first floor over store in corner building, No. 586 Broadway, corner Prince-st., same side and opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Inquire in store, of J. W. MCKINLY, merchant tailor and clothier.

AN ELIGIBLE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, No. 187 6th-av., near Broadway, to let; has large show-window; suitable for any business; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 195 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE, NO. 1,278 BROADway, near 33d-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND, AND 100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS, AT PASSAIC, N. J.,

Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M., On the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON EVERY SIDE.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Liberal collation before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE E. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871, AT 12:30 P. M., on the Premises, ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF 200 Choice Building Lots, AT CORONA, N. J.,

SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD, (ERIE.)

And but two miles from the Village of Hackensack. These lots are beautifully located on high ground, from which magnificent views are obtained, overlooking the entire Hackensack Valley.

There will also be offered an attractive dwelling, containing twelve rooms, grounds comprising one acre.

ONLY SEVEN MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILROAD STATION.

Special train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 11¼ A. M.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train. A band of music will be in attendance. For maps and railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IF RAINY TODAY, SALE TO-MORROW.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE LOTS AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT ALTURAS, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

75 ACRES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY, one hour from New-York, has been DONATED TO COLLEGE PURPOSES, and a fine residence and eight acres to the order of GOOD SAMARITANS, AS A HOME AND SCHOOL for orphan girls. Also, the net proceeds of the sale of 2,000 LOTS.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five per cent. on easy payments, seventy-five per cent. to remain without interest until $50,000 is realized, and the buildings assured.

Purchasers really pay only enough to defray expenses of grading and laying out parks and grounds, and the balance to build colleges for themselves.

Refreshments furnished at the Pavilion at New-York prices, for the benefit of the GOOD SAMARITAN HOME.

Daily excursion trains, and a special free train on day of sale, per Hackensack Extension Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., at 8½ A. M.

For maps and further information apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York:

IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, COMPRISING 100 BUILDING LOTS, AT PATERSON, N. J.,

Being the estate of C. C. Hopper, deceased, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

The situation of this property is most attractive, fronting on the new Haledon-av., (recently completed at a cost of $48,000,) on an elevation, commanding extensive views of the Passaic River and the surrounding country for twelve miles, and looking directly down on the City of Paterson; only seven minutes' walk from railroad station.

Special cars by the 11 A. M. train by the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon before the sale.

For free tickets and maps apply to GEORGE W. HOPPER, Esq., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE ISLAND OF SOMBRERO, AND THE MINES OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c., THEREON.

MR. HENRY CHATTERIS, the official liquidator of the Sombrero Phosphate Company, Limited, will, (with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins,) offer for sale by public tender at his offices, No. 1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-st., in the City of London, on MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, The Leasehold Interest of the Sombrero Phosphate Company, Limited, in the Island of Sombrero in the West Indies, and the Mines of Phosphate of Lime, &c., and the buildings, machinery, plant, lighters, implements and chattels of the Company on the said Island, together with the consumable stores and stock of Phosphate on the Island, and the benefit of certain contracts entered into for the supply of phosphate.

The high and increasing price commanded by phosphate of lime, and the large profits made by the liquidator by the sale of phosphate, the produce of the Island during the past twelve months, induces him to call the attention of capitalists to the opportunity now offered for a sound and highly lucrative investment.

Detailed particulars and conditions of sale and forms of tender may be had of the official liquidator, No. 1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-st., London; Messrs. Davidsons, Carr, Bannister & Morriss, No. 70 Basinghall-st., London, solicitors; Messrs. Mathews & Mathews, No. 29 Bedford-row, London, solicitors; Messrs. Kimber & Ellis, No. 79 Lombard-st., London, solicitors; and Messrs. Cheston & Sons, No. 1 Great Winchester-st., Buildings, London, solicitors.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEO. I. MURPHY, ESQ., REFEREE—ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMIT, UPON EASY TERMS.

On THURSDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

VILLA SITES, BUILDING PLOTS. BOWNE ESTATE, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND. 143 ACRES, DIVIDED INTO 33 PLOTS of one, two, three, four and five acres each, beautifully situated at the Broadway station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip; on high ground, with good natural drainage, just outside the village limits, and handsomely fronting on Broadway, Jamaica, Sanford and Queens avs., and the Bay Side Plank Road.

Good neighborhood, unequaled facilities, cheap commutation.

Sixty Per Cent. on Bond and Mortgage.

Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale, at 10½ A. M.; James-slip and 34th-st. half an hour earlier. Returning at 5½ P. M. Maps at Willetts & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st., and Carll's Real Estate office, Flushing.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-SIX CHOICE LOTS, AT WEST HOBOKEN, near the silk factory, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

These lots are situate on Montgomery, Hoboken and De Mott streets, near the Paterson and New-York Plank Road. Lunch before the sale. Take West Hoboken and Palisade-avenue cars from Hoboken ferry to Paterson-avenue. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW BONNET-ROOM COMPLETED.

DELIVERIES OF FASHIONABLE STRAW GOODS EVERY DAY.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

SASH RIBBONS, BLOCK AND OTHER PLAIDS, 65c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS REDUCED.

MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, JUST LANDED.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS—EXAMINE.

PARASOLS at 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. each, Silk.

1,000 RUFFLES AND BOUND SILK PARASOLS, $1 each, WORTH DOUBLE.

CHEAPEST LINE OF PARASOLS EVER OFFERED.

HOOP SKIRTS at 30c., up.

CORSETS, all Whalebone, 50c.

30-BONE CORSETS, $1, and 40-BONE, $1 10 each, and $1 50, $1 75 and $2, cheap.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT FULL OF CHEAP GOODS!

LEATHER SATCHELS, 70c., 80c., 90c., and $1, unusually low.

Line of cheap VALISES.

JEWELRY, Milton Gold, 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1 per set.

Cheap SILK FANS, 50c. and 75c., also 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., and 20c.

HAIR GOODS AND HAIR NETS, a specialty.

EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, about 50c. on the dollar.

PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1¼ inches wide, 20c., 25c., 30c., 31c., and 35c. per yard.

LACE COLLARS, POMPADOURS, TIDIES, VAILS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS IN GUIPURE LACES.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c., at half price, nearly.

DRESS PIQUES, 19c., 21c. and 25c., up.

BARGAINS IN VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, SWISS MULLS, STRIPED AND CHECKED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY, FOR GENTS, LADIES AND MISSES.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS at 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c. Cheap.

GENTS' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS from 40c. up.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HUNDREDS OF TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

THREAD GLOVES. NEW DESIGNS.

KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES at 35c., 50c., 75c., and 85c., warranted.

New pairs given if they rip when tried on.

TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, 85c., 95c., and $1 10 pair. Desirable shade.

THREE BUTTONS, $1 25 pair.

THE BEST GLOVE IN THE MARKET, $1 50 and $1 75.

TWO BUTTONS, $2. None better at any price.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ENTRANCE TO OUR JOBBING-ROOMS NO. 62 ALLEN-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. BROADWAY & 19TH ST. NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE BALANCE OF STOCK AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,

Previous to taking our semi-annual inventory.

200 PIECES BLACK-GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20 CENTS PER YARD. (Former price 50 cents.)

500 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS AT 15 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 35.)

300 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS AT 20 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 40.)

800 PIECES FRENCH ORGANDIES AT 25 CENTS PER YARD (formerly 45.)

GENUINE TASSORE CLOTHS FOR SUITS, 25c. PER YARD.

FIGURED AND STRIPED LINEN LAWNS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SUN-SHADES, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT LOW PRICES.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR PARIS AND CITY-MADE SILK MANTLES, OF THE LATEST DESIGNS,

At a still FURTHER REDUCTION, previous to taking their half-yearly inventory.

ALSO, TRAVELING SUITS, DUSTERS, SEA-SIDE WRAPPERS and WALKING SUITS in every variety of material.

EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS, THREAD-LACE AND LLAMA-LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, &C., &C.

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

100 PIECES BLACK IRON GRENADINES, coarse, medium and fine mesh, pure silk and wool, best Paris make and finish, making, in connection with their present large stock, the finest assortment to be found in the City, at prices from 60 cents per yard and upward.

ALSO, SILK GRENADINES, BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, PLAIN AND FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS, LISLE-THREAD, SILK, KID AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Complete with every requisite, ready-made, and to order at short notice, and at MODERATE PRICES.

N. B.—BRIDAL OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. BROADWAY & 19TH ST. NEW-YORK.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Most elegant shapes and styles in real Paris-made Coutille Corsets. Also, Worley's Woven Corsets, plain and embroidered.

A perfect fit, and to keep its original shape to the last, guaranteed.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets, Pads, Steels, &c., &c.

Abdominal Supporters and Riding Belts. Most approved kinds.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

All the fashionable styles in hair-cloth, skeleton, crinolines, &c., &c.

Trains, demi-trains and pompadours at most reasonable prices.

N. B.—Elegantly made and best quality Swiss and Lawn Suits on hand and to order at low prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES, REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES, COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES, REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES, HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, LLAMA PARASOL COVERS, LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS, LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., new arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

CANTON CRAPE, PONGEES, PINE-APple, Seersucker, Wash Silks, Satins, Bamboo Cloth, Nankeens, Persian Rugs, Fans, Shawls, Matting, Vases, Boxes, Curiosities, &c., purchased at late auctions and recently imported from India. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, mother and daughter; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of reference; willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class cook and understands it perfectly; in a private family; no objections to a gentleman's place in the country; can make butter if required; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXperienced child's nurse, by a Protestant person; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duties in that capacity; good reference from present employer. Call at No. 14 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objections to country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general house-work by a capable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S or infant's nurse, by a reliable and efficient young woman, Protestant, or chamber-work and sewing; several years' reference from some of the best families in the City. Call at No. 151 West 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class American cook, in a private family or Summer-house; understands cooking thoroughly; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; good references. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; an excellent baker; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 112 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; meats, game, fish, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; lived in the best families; very best references. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS	SERVANTS.
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman, about 30; is a good cook and baker; will wash and iron, or assist in the washing and ironing; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; would take care of a child, or do light chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire, between 11 and 5, at No. 116 West 48th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and assist with the washing in a small private family; willing to go into the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO can give good reference, a situation to do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 9th-st., New-York.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants; City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND to do the coarse washing, by a respectable girl; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 315 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK by an English woman; good reference. Apply for two days to M. P., No. 289 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants; City or country. At ODELL'S, No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY wishes a situation as traveling companion to a lady, either to Europe, California, or any part of this country; best reference given and required. Address M. H., No. 119 East 10th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITUations for large number of professed Protestant, other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls; country or City.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married Englishman, on a farm or gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cows, farm work, &c.; wife general house-work, care milk and butter, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands the City; has no objections to town or country; will be highly recommended by his last employer; is a Protestant. Address T. R., No. 9 East 39th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman or plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; has first-class references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address W. G. M. A., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent young man as coachman and groom; best City references. Call or address M. D., Smith's harness-store, No. 334 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHINESE boy to make himself generally useful about the house; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, lately landed, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address T. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, TO make himself generally useful; age twenty-two; is a careful driver; no objection to the country; good reference. Address C. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; is married, has one child; country preferred; has first-class City references. Address P. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BRIGHT-complexioned colored man as waiter in some private family or boarding-house; strictly temperate and religious. Address F. J. WATKINS, No. 45 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO THE 1ST OF July by a thoroughly-competent German gardener, as foreman, or on a gentleman's place; best references. Address FRED. BOGE, No. 66 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION!—GIRLS WANTED FOR EXcellent situations, City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers; girls lately landed. Apply at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PAPER HANGINGS.—WANTED—A traveling salesman, familiar with the trade of the New-England States, to sell paper hangings by sample, for a manufacturing house. Address, with reference, L. P., Post-office Box No. 5,793.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months, has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 136 CORNER CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold, and free of Government tax.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., Financial Agents, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., June 19, 1871.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THIS COMpany are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, June 25, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the Banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.

Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EDWARD BOWE, Pres. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cash. GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on the 1st of July next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold coin, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-street, Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.

Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has this day been declared from the earnings of the current six months, (free from all tax,) payable July 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed until that date.

H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of all tax, was this day declared by the Directors, payable on and after July 1, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on that date at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

C. T. POLLARD, President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, prox., until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 24, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS MATURING ON Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in Gold at our office, on and after July 1.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1st.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.

The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. T. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD CO., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today for which checks will be ready July 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 20th inst. and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 14, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

R. MCCABTEE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 238 Canal-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of Florida, issued in aid of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway. Holders of more than twenty coupons will leave schedules for examination one day before payment.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, June 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of $3 per share has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July proximo.

J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday July 3.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—M. JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on MONDAY, July 10, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by direction of Alfred Maiholm, Esq., assignee of the estate of Jacob Muhlberger, bankrupt, the personal property of said bankrupt, to-wit: A number of subscription claims, three shares of the Commercial Benefit Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and the right, title and interest in and to a certain bond and mortgage dated Feb. 2, 1869, made by John Klinger to said Jacob Muhlberger and Jacob Richter [illegible] and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 998 of Mortgages, page 489, Feb. 5, 1869.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBTS.—BY order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.—On TUESDAY, June 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 228 Broadway, to close a bankrupt estate. Schedules of the debts can be obtained of the Assignee. The Assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the estate, and the purchaser may get from the said books within three days all the evidence which the Assignee has.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Broadway.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 150 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, 250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, 350 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, 50 cases fresh Palermo Lemons.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 120,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL, At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library of valuable and scarce works; catalogues ready; books on view.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock A. M. of the 18th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for each classes as parties desire to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Leather.
No. 2, Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Soap and Tallow.
No. 3, Cotton Hammock, Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14, Ox-hides for rope.
No. 4, Iron and Steel.	No. 15, Brushes.
No. 5, Galley Iron.	No. 16, Ship Chandlery.
No. 7, Chain Iron.	No. 17, Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8, Hardware.	No. 18, Stationery.
No. 9 Cooking Utensils.	No. 19, Dry Goods.
No. 10, Tools.	No. 20, Firewood.
No. 11, Tin and Zinc.	No. 21, Sand.
	No. 22, Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

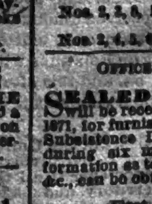
OFFICE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., June 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. July 25, 1871, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months, commencing Aug. 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Corps Engineers, A. C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 Scotia, Saturday, July 1
China, Wednesday, July 5 Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 Abyssinia, Saturday, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19 Siberia, Tuesday, July 25
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 Calabria, Saturday, July 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, not on Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail on Sundays, from
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, July 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....$90 To London.....$35
To Paris.....$145 To Paris.....$35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry. Cabin passage, $80 currency. Steerage, $30 currency, including all cooking utensils, bedding and provisions. Steerage passage, $30 currency, including all cooking utensils, bedding and provisions. Steerage passengers will find the accommodations for them on board these vessels unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany the steamers.
PRAYER BOOKS, CHARTS, ETC., GIVEN GRATIS.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.
Parties from Paris to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For further information, plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, as follows:
FRESNELS.....Dunze.....Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.....Roussan.....Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....Lehardy.....Saturday, July 22.
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surbout.....Saturday, Aug. 12.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the annoyance of a passage over Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route in the world.
"AJAX" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Ajax.....Sat., July 1 | Dorian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8 | Assyria.....Wed., July 5
Britannia.....Sat., July 15 | Declan.....Wed., July 12
Europia.....Sat., July 22 | Norwegian.....Wed., July 19
India.....Sat., July 29 | Alexandria.....Wed., July 26
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 5 | Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.
For further information apply at the Company's office, 7 BOWLING-GREEN, New-York; at 10 Water-st., Boston.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securities best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $45. Steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHAT.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. LEITCH.....July 26, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, ERASO, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
THE HAGUE, ROMAN, Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; Steerage, $35 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London or Londonderry, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 52 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta.....June 12 | Alepo.....July 6
Persia.....June 19 | Russia.....July 13
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 2 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. MURAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPTON, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central America and South Pacific ports. Freight received up to 4 P. M. of June 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM.....June 23
SHERBLACK, Capt. WILS.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. T. CHESLEBROUGH, Aug. 23
Will touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Fulton-st., East River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. S. EDWARDS.....June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....July 6
AMERIKAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (vias Nassau), July 13
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERIDAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto, Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steamer ST. BERI, Capt. DE LANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, VIGAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, July 1
CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 31 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PASSER, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 225 Broadway.
GEORGE TUNGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 22 Dutch-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.	

HENRY HILTON, President.
HUGH SMITH, Vice-President
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:
At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.
At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.
The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:
TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.
Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.
The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 28th day of July, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the said issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Commercial Credits from Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 3, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.
AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected for the ensuing year:
Josiah Lane, J. Anchincloss, John Ryan, W. Whitewright, Oliver S. Carter, R. H. R. Lyman, R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Barton, R. W. Blecker, Caleb Swan, C. H. Shepard, Jos. A. Sprague, Thomas W. Dale, J. R. Johnston, H. C. Van Vorst, W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks, E. A. Williams, Aston Civill, Henry Parish, John B. Snook.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. M. BLATCHFORD was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.
F. R. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOHN E. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY for the election of directors, &c., will be held at No. 12 Pine-st. on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. S. WILSON, JR., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$20,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

ILLINOIS, IOWA AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS.
AT PRESENT PRICES, THESE BONDS AFFORD a good security and larger interest than any Bonds on finished roads now offered in our market.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

CHOICE BONDS.
Illinois Registered 10 Per Cents.
Missouri Funding 10 Per Cents.
Missouri School 10 Per Cents.
Kansas School Ten Per Cents.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City, for sale (free of tax) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 303 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM MOIR,	JOHN G. MORE,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JAMES S. MEEDS,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOSEPH R. MILLER,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ALBERT MANN,
CHRIS. GWYER,	PETER J. SHULTS,
ABRAHAM MESSGETT,	CHARLES ADAMS,
ALFRED BARMORE,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
C. STEPHENS,	JOSEPH H. WOOD,
MATT. BLOODGOOD,	W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
JAMES M. LEE,	WM. C. MILLER,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,	WM. B. AITKEN,
HENRY DAVID,	JOHN ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was re-elected President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.
THE TRANSFER-BOOK FOR THE transfer of Registered Bonds will be closed on WEDNESDAY, June 14, and reopened on SATURDAY, July 1.
Payment of interest on Registered Bonds will be made by mailing from this office on the 1st day of July, to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a check to his or her order for dividend free of tax, and payable in gold coin.
Coupons due July 1 will paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 40 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on and after the 30th day of June, and remain closed until further notice.
M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 40 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 18, 1871.
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being together, at the rate of SEVENPER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY—and *not later*,—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
No. 52 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Saturday, July 22.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depository books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now, or on July 1, will draw interest from that date.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 17.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNET, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of East 16th-st.
Dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1871, will be payable June 17, 1871, viz.: At the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 937 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 24. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD,
CHARLES T. HODGES, Secretary. President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $3,000.
ASSETS.....$8,815,867 65

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.
GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BENJ. J. HARSEN BROADES, } Secretaries.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unsurpassed; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 24. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL, YOUNG LADIES' Institute, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave Brooklyn as follows:
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:30 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:30 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:00 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
4:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
2:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—JUNE 20, 1871, AN envelope containing $5,000 United States Treasury notes, in denominations of $500. Whoever will return the money to J. O. BRIEN, No. 37 Wall-st., will receive a reward of $1,000 and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, bays, six years old, full 16 hands; one extra fine stylish, single horse, very high knee action, full 16 hands; would make a fine leader for a tandem or four-in-hand team; also three handsome pony horses, well broken for ladies to drive. Address W. & R. POOTE, or GEORGE BURDETT, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES; ONE SINGLE, 15¾ hands, very stylish, six years old; one pony team, 15 hands, fast and pretty, (with wagon and harness,) seven years old, together or separate; all large; lot of wagons, new and second-hand. At No. 218 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND strong light chestnut mare, six years old, 15 hands 2 inches; is perfect under the saddle and in single and double harness; sound in every respect. Apply at Boulevard Stables, No. 155 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—SEVEN years old; warranted sound, kind and true, without fault or trick; is warranted safe for child five years old in saddle or harness; one of the finest ever imported. Apply at No. 161 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF young black horses, warranted sound and kind; stylish, fast and pleasant; chilling cost. To be seen at stable No. 194 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CAST OF truck horses in the City, se

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Interesting Discourses by City Divines Yesterday.

A Reply to the Catholics—A Traveler's Views—The Baccalaureate Sermon at Princeton College—The Infant Grand Duke.

REPLY TO THE CATHOLICS.

The Spiritual Unity of the Protestant Church—Sermon by Rev. T. N. Haskell, of Illinois.

Rev. T. N. HASKELL, of Illinois, preached yesterday morning, at Rev. Dr. ROBINSON'S Church, from the seventeenth chapter of John, twentieth and twenty-first verses: "Neither pray I for these alone; but for them also which shall believe on Me through their word: that they may all be one as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us." Mr. HASKELL said that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of Pope PIUS IX., celebrated last Sunday, gave occasion for many bold aspersions of the Protestant Christians. A high priest in the Cathedral pulpit repeated on that day in sounding words the old allegation that the Roman Catholic is the only true Church; that in it alone is to be found true Christian unity; that Christ left to it as a mark that it was His Church the unity which is the grand characteristic mark of the Catholic faith, as it was claimed was shown by this grand celebration of the Papal anniversary extending over the whole world, celebrated on the same day and hour and by the same words and ceremonial in all parts of the world at once. The Church of the Protestants on the other hand, broken up into fifty different sects, without harmony among themselves, each one believing a different thing from all the rest, shows that the spirit of God dwelleth not among them, that their religion is a sham, &c. There are many customs in the Papal Church which are not universal; for instance, celibacy of the clergy, which is not practiced by the Eastern, nor by some other branches of the Catholic Church. But in essential points even, there is more moral unity in the Evangelical churches of Protestant Christianity than is possible in any of the branches of the Papacy, and I believe that Jesus desires and designs that there shall be a still greater unity in our church than even now exists. The struggles of sectarianism, for which we are reproached, do seem, at first thought, like the work of Satan, but really they are tending to do good. It has stirred up a warmth of controversy which has prompted stern and industrious investigation into the truth in the passing age, bringing much to light thereby which, but for sectarian feeling, would have remained hidden. The antagonisms which have been generated are merging meantime into a general belief in the noble fundamental principles which all have found at the bottom. Absolute organic unity is not possible nor desirable in our Church. It is spiritual unity that the Savior refers to in the text, and not ritual nor ecclesiastical, nor Papistical unity. True, the Savior demands a certain visible unity, which shall bind believers together and impress the outside world of unbelievers. But this does not imply unity in the form of worship or of unessential doctrine. The boast that throughout the whole world the subjects of the Pope chanted last Sunday in his praise the same hymns, in the same language, to the same music, is in itself arrogant, superficial, and devoid of the real spirit of Christianity. In so far as this form and symbol worship takes the place of true and humble self-abasement before God, it is of antichrist. True religion, of necessity, breeds slight differences in worshipers. All lovers of the Bible have each different favorite chapters suited to their different circumstances and different mental constitutions. From different standpoints the same thing appears in minor points differently. But this identity is never lost. The standpoints of Christians affect their views of religion. But the religion in their mind is still the same. There are some essential points which all Christians will see exactly alike, and these are vastly superior to the points on which opinion differs slightly. The great doctrines necessary to salvation are held by all. The attributes of God, the evil nature of sin, the infinite nature of Him who atoned for sin, God's sovereignty and man's accountability, all hold as alike true. Those who differ most in technicalities are one in belief in these great bases of the faith. The High Churchman on his broken stilts of the apostolic succession and the lowest of low churchmen slough off when they come together into the kingdom. In aid of the suffering of conquered France the contributions of all churches flowed naturally through one channel. The young men of all the churches in their good work over the land now form one Christian association irrespective of sect. The tendency to unity is growing, and nothing can or will arrest it. An overwhelming ecclesiasticism has in some cases arisen from sectarianism, but it is but a temporary evil. When a sect claim that they are the only church, that their hymn book is the only one, and their liturgy the universal law of Christians, they illustrate an evil of the sectarianism they cry out against. The genius of Protestant Christianity is to protest against the overshadowing of the individual growth and belief by the wealth and pomp of a church organism. But though independent, we are not disunited. The Methodist in Burmah, the Baptist in India, the Presbyterian in other parts of the world, teach the word in different ways, it may be, but the word is the same and the spirit is the same.

A TRAVELER'S VIEWS.

The Chinese on the Pacific Coast—Mormonism—Discourse by Rev. W. H. Boole.

Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor of the M. E. Church, Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, who has just returned from a mission to the Pacific coast and Salt Lake City, discoursed before his congregation, yesterday, on the result of his mission. At the morning service he took for his subject, "Religion and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast." He spoke nearly as follows: It is difficult to get a clear view of the state of facts existing on the Pacific coast. The Methodist Church in California numbers only 4,500, while statistics show that 40,000 went from eastern countries to the Pacific slope. Where are they gone to? Twenty thousand may be set down as having died. What became of the rest? I don't wish to be understood as saying that there are no Christians in California; but the Christian power there has dwindled very low. We found nothing prepared there—scarcely a handful in the place to forward the work of God. The Christians were timid in the presence of the stalwart giants of wickedness. We supposed that we should find hundreds of converts, but we learned that revival meetings had never taken place. Instead of having hundreds to assist us, we found no more than forty or fifty to take any active part in the mission. There was no difficulty in getting a congregation, many of whom were gamblers and murderers. The whole city is filled with backsliders from the Eastern States, and the standard of piety was never very elevated on that slope. A convert, who had given up rum-selling to become a Christian, soon found bad Christians in the Church, and when he complained to the minister about it, the answer he received was, "What can we do? If we turn them out, they'll go to the devil—our standard here is not what you hold in the East." We began preaching with fear and trembling, and day after day passed, but apparently there was no work of God in our midst, and the war of opposing forces was getting stronger and stronger. Mock meetings were held in the rum-shops, and our efforts for the conversion of sinners ridiculed. Still we persevered, and there soon came one of those sudden interpositions of divine power, a sudden descent of the spirit of God on the congregation. One man, an opium-eater, who had eaten 180 grains of opium a day for eighteen years, and who could get no medical man to rid him of the passion for opium, prayed so fervently to the Lord, that in three weeks he was a man among men, an acknowledged Christian among the elect of God. After this, many of the backsliders came up and were converted. The result of the meetings at Sacramento exceeded my hopes, and before we left there were flaming revivals along the coast. We next went to Santa Clara Valley, which is twenty miles wide, but by reason of the clearness of the atmosphere does not appear to be more than four miles. There was a Roman mission planted here over 100 years ago, and a railway train now runs through the beautiful road once held sacred by the monks. The Catholics have large edifices here, but their power is dead, and if all entered into a revival movement there, no opposition need be apprehended. Occasional performances are given in the theatres by the students and monks, which is all the care they give for the souls of men. We found great apathy among the people, and inquiring into the cause thereof, there came to our ears fearful revelations. We found that church members rented houses for infamous purposes, and that selling on Sundays was tolerated. We went to work and preached, and from the body of the congregation a man rose with heart-rending and piercing shrieks and prayed to God for the conversion of that sinful community. In three days from that period there were at least 1,500 who prostrated themselves before the altar, seeking the mercy of God. We next went to San Francisco and had no difficulty in getting a congregation there, but on the second evening the roughs broke up the meeting. Special constables were sworn in and no repetition of the tumult took place. We found great opposition there and many bad Christians. In all San Francisco there could not be found twenty men and women of the higher Christian standard. One thing they declared was, "that the Sabbath had not yet been imported from the East." Ministers declared that San Francisco would not stand the Gospel in its pure form, but at last the Lord came and the Holy Ghost fell upon the assembly, and church members and ministers and people from the outside world, fell under its power.

THE CHINESE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

This nation and Christian Church have a problem in their midst to be solved. What is to be done with the Chinese politically is a great question, but what their relations to the Church is to be is a more important question. We have in this country idolaters, making sacrifices and bending themselves before their gods. What is to be done with them? They come from different districts and speak different dialects. Missionaries who had learned only one dialect of the Chinese, find, on their arrival in San Francisco, that they can only speak a word or two which can be understood. What is the use of sending missionaries there when they cannot speak the language? What is the Christian Church to do with this great mass of society? It is a loss of money to send out missions which must end in failure. The remedy is to teach the English language to the Chinese, who are intent on learning it, as there is money in it. Conversion will soon follow, and then by sending converts among their fellows to preach salvation, good results may be looked for. God may have sent the Chinese to this country to be converted, and go back to their own country to preach Christianity in it.

At the evening service the Reverend gentleman's subject was "Religion and Mormonism in Utah." Many, he said, were inclined to believe that all the Eastern conception of things in Utah were false or nearly false, and they imagined that Mormonism would die out of itself, but he believed that it would never die out without the assistance of God. If he were asked to sum up in a single sentence his opinion of Mormonism, he would say it was the most dreadful blasphemy in the face of Heaven, and the most horrible insult to Christian civilization that ever came out of hell. Nowhere on the face of the world was there a darker blot than Mormonism was on the United States. He had no words to express his abhorrence of the damnable doctrines of Mormonism. When the devil hatched it he took some time over it, as it was the most systematic and unsystematic development of unchristianity that the world ever saw. He, the speaker, with his party, six in all, had recently access to the houses of the Mormons; he conversed freely with them, and listened to their preachers. He was informed that BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his Tabernacle, eighteen months ago, threatened the United States Government, in case they should send any officials to inquire into his practices. The Gentiles should, he said, be careful what course they pursue with regard to his institutions. He, the speaker, on his arrival in Utah, determined to ignore Mormonism and to preach the truth. The mistake made by preachers was that they endeavored to show that polygamy was not indorsed by the Old Bible, but merely permitted. If Mormonism was attacked in that point, the gun was not very heavy. Mormons believe that the Old and New Testaments are combined, that BRIGHAM YOUNG is God's vicegerent on earth, and, as he is their High Priest, that his revelations are divine. The Mormons attended their meetings, and he conversed with many of them after leaving the Tabernacle. He found that they believed all they had heard, that Mormonism included it all, but that it went further. More than one-half of the Mormons were not apostates from the Christian faith. If they had been backsliders or apostates the Gospel would have had some power with them. A viler set of men does not, he said, exist, than BRIGHAM YOUNG, his twelve apostles, elders and dignitaries. They were guilty of the most damnable crimes that ever were committed, crimes that he dared not mention to them, but which made the heart sick. BRIGHAM YOUNG and four or five of his apostles were present one evening when he preached. He denounced their whole system of religion, which was near causing a great row, as the Mormons present got quite excited, but there were 500 miners and Gentiles ready armed besides the guns of the United States, two and a half miles distant, which could be turned on the city. The reverend gentleman denounced those who call on BRIGHAM YOUNG when they go to Utah. He would be ashamed to take the hand of a wholesale libertine, and he would not introduce such a man to his daughters. The day after the row he believed that BRIGHAM YOUNG felt ashamed of the proceedings. He (BRIGHAM YOUNG) was asked what he thought of the speaker's attack on Mormonism, and he replied: "It was the driest well and the most masterly pumping I ever heard."

He believed it was the intention of BRIGHAM YOUNG to go away from Utah and take all his property with him, and the belief was gaining ground that the Temple would never be finished. In conclusion, he said there rested a great responsibility on the Government of the United States for permitting Mormonism to exist within its territories. If the Government does nothing toward obliterating this iniquity, God will hold it responsible. He did not want that the Government should stamp it out at once, but to take steps for its gradual decay. BRIGHAM YOUNG was, he said, a determined enemy of the United States Government, and would endeavor to overthrow it if he thought he could succeed. He hoped the Government would never again appoint a Mormon to any official position.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Commencement of the College of New-Jersey—Dr. McCosh's Baccalaureate.

The exercises of Commencement week at Princeton were, yesterday, inaugurated by the annual Baccalaureate Sermon of President McCOSH, before the members of the graduating class. The address (for it was rather an address than a sermon) was delivered before the students in the College Chapel, taking the place of the regular Sabbath exercises. Dr. McCOSH took for his subject the text: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord," and spoke at length as follows: While Jehovah is one, and must be one, He is represented from the beginning as having a diversity in his nature—in the Old Testament as Eloolum, in the New Testament as Father, Son and Holy Ghost. God never dwelt in loneliness, but ever in the atmosphere, in the light and heat of love, and was thus ever in a position to exercise His highest attribute. Again: the moral, the noblest embodiment and expression of the Divine nature is also one. Summed up like the Divine character in love, but having a diversity of applications to the agent himself, to the created and the Creator—that one law requiring us to love soberly, righteously and Godly. The profoundest investigations of philosophers and artists have shown that beauty, so far as its delicate form can be caught by the subtlety of the human intellect, embraces in it unity with variety. The unity where it is found, being beautiful in proportion to the variety, and the variety where it exists, in proportion to the unity. I am in this discourse to show that in the works of God, that in the word of God taken separately, and in the works and in the word of God viewed in continuation, there is sameness with difference after the model of divine nature, and in correspondence with the good and the lovely. In other words in the true as well as in the good and beautiful as in God himself there is oneness with diversity, constituting a universal harmony.

I. There is unity with variety in the works of God. We see this in the matter of the universe. That matter is one and the same in all time and in all space. So far back as history goes, as geology goes, we discover the same elements in the world as we do now in fire and water, in sea and air and land, in rivers and mountains. Chemistry tells us that provisionally these elements are in number over sixty, and now we know that some of them are to be found in all the heavenly bodies. Of late years the spectroscope, which promises to reveal more wonders than the telescope or microscope has done, shows that the same bodies which we have upon the earth are found in the sun and in the distant stars. The rays of light are so affected as to show that they have come through sodium or hydrogen, or some other of the substances found on our globe. But, in what a diversity of modes do the bodies appear: in earth, water, air, and fire, as the ancient Greeks classified them; in rarified, in elastic, in fluid, and in solid forms; in floating ether, in compact metal, in crystalline order; in gems and stars; in plants, satellites, and suns; the trunks of trees, branches, foliage, flowers, and fruits of plants; in the bones and muscles, the brain, the senses, and in the goodly house in which we dwell, so fearfully and wonderfully made.

We see it in the forces of the universe. It is the grand discovery of the science of our day that the sum of force, actual and potential in the universe, is always the same and one. The will of man cannot add to it, no human effort can diminish it. If you consume it in one form it appears in another. A large portion of it, coming from the sun, is taken up by the plant which is eaten by the animal, and becomes in us the power which we feel in our frame as we breathe and walk and run and labor. We may use it to serve our purposes of good, or, alas! of evil; but we can use it only by means of itself; we can evoke it in one form only by means of the same force in another form. And after we have used, it becomes the same it was before. After running, it may be, the round of the universe, it may come back in the spot and in the form in which we first noticed it. Just as the vapors which the sun's heat exhales from the sea, rise into the atmosphere and descend in rain on the earth to form rills, rivers which flow back into the ocean; so the forces which operate in the earth, the air and the sea, in plant and in animal, after running their circuits ever fall back into that great ocean of power, which is just one manifestation of the divine power. But in what a diversity of modes does this force appear; in matter attracting other matter and holding atoms and worlds together, in elements combining, according to their friendships and strifes, as EMPEDOCLES of old expressed it, or according to their affinities, as chemists say; driving our steam engines; heating our homes, quivering in the magnetic needle, riding in the storms of the earth and in the storms of the sun's atmosphere, blowing in the breeze, smiling in the sunshine, striking in the lightning and living in every [illegible] of our body. Like the ocean, ever changing and never changing, ever the same and never at rest, moving in every particle, every planet and every star, imparting increasing activity and securing an undisturbed stability.

We see it in the orderly arrangement of the matter and forces of the universe. The matter of the universe might have been what it is, and the forces of the universe might have been what they are, and the result have been only confusion, and not order, spreading suffering and terror instead of happiness and confidence. It is clear that he who created the material and the forces of the world has also imparted to them such a disposition that they may fall into order, and each has its appropriate place, each with the special work to accomplish. The result is, first, constant laws, such as the revolution of the seasons, of the times of the budding and bearing of the plants, and both the young and maturing of animals. These do not arise from the mere rude matter of the world, not from its blind forces, but from an arrangement made to accomplish an end, the prevalence of order in the form of law, which is to be regarded as an expression of the will of God, and a means of enabling intelligent beings to gather knowledge. Without such a system of general laws, man, as at present constituted, could not obtain knowledge from experience, could not foretell coming events, could not evade the threatening evils, or lay hold of the promised good. It is by the establishment of uniformity that the future is made to resemble the past, and we are enabled so far to anticipate the future and lay our plans accordingly. But along with the uniformity there is a diversity; along with the system of general laws there is an adaptation of things, of things so as to constitute general laws, and an adaptation of laws one to another, so as to bring about individual events. Thus by a series of very complete arrangements of matter and of forces we have a series of joints in the animal frame, and the joints varying according to their jointure; thus there is a ball and socket joint turning all around at the shoulder where it is a convenience, but not at the fingers where it would be a weakness and an incumbrance. This it is that constitutes Providence. The sunshine and rains are made to nurture our food, while the plants and lower animals supply us with raiment. God can thus accomplish not only His general design, but His particular purposes; can rescue the good man from peril, and relieve the wants of the poor at the opportune moment. So delicately hung is the whole system, that it moves sympathetically with our position, our wants and all our feelings. It is so ordered that the very hairs of our head are all numbered, and that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without the knowledge of Him. We see it in our mental talents and tastes. The mind of man is suited to the position in which it is placed in the world. There is an order in the world, and man is so constituted as to discover and appreciate it. There is reason in the works of God, and reason in man's mind to observe it. The spiral conformation of the nebular groups, the elliptic orbits of the planets, the hyperbolic curves of the meteors, the whorls of the shells and molluscs, are all constructed according to mathematical laws, which have their seat in the intelligence, and which can be evolved by pure thought. When we arise to the higher forms of life, when we come to man and woman, we may not find the rigid straight lines, and the invariable curves are not observable, but it is because while they are still there, they have given to them an infinite sweep and variety. There is a point here at which physics and metaphysics meet and become one. There is a beauty in God's works, and man has a taste for it. Man loves unity and variety, and nature supplies these in every department, in stormy sky, in romantic glen, in cultivated field, in river, forest and in flower. And above even beauty, as much higher as the sky is above the earth, we have a sublimity in the massive rock, in the rolling ocean, thunder and the star-spangled expanse of heaven, all suited to that idea of the infinite which the mind is ever strong to lay hold on and yet can never grasp. Man has faculties of a high order, and he has the means of gratifying, of cultivating, and of refining them in the study of the works of God, in the fine arts, in music and painting, in statuary, in architecture, and specially in literature, poetry and prose, in which the highest forms of wisdom and the most exquisite forms of beauty meet and blend and harmonize, as in philosophy, in history, in social science, in prose fiction, in poetry, lyric, didactic, tragic, comic and epic. All these are thrown open to us that we may make acquaintance and converse with them, that we may drink of their spirit, and be molded after their example. Here we have a fund of wealth which can never be exhausted, something suited to all, something adapted to each—to every talent, to every taste, to every intended pursuit in life. It is clear that the intellect and the sensibilities of our nature are suited in every way to our position, and that the same God made the world within the world, and compassed their exquisite adaptation each to the other.

II. There is unity with diversity in the Word of God. That Word was written at very different times, and by writers of very different characters, tastes, temperaments and talents. Some of the authors write in a clear and simple, others in a bold and sublime style. Some of the books have upon them the hoar of antiquity, and introduce us to the fathers of the race and the beginnings of human history. Others are evidently composed when thought is matured and culture has reached a high perfection. One writer instructs by biography, another unfolds the working of God in history, a third inculcates pure precept, a fourth expounds doctrine systematically. One takes up his parable, another pours forth his song, a third utters a warning, a fourth cheers the dark days of the people of God with the prospect of better days. The greatest of all touches the tenderest chords and reaches the depths of the heart by simple statement, by vivid illustration, by truth which recommends itself instinctively, by heavenly precept and tender sentiment. "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers of the prophets, hath in these days spoken unto us by His Son." In the midst of all this diversity, there is a unity from beginning to end. There is one stream rising in the pure fountain of Eden, becoming defiled in the terrible fall into the abyss of sin, often troubled, interrupted, and having to burst through chasms, now widening, now narrowing, but flowing on toward the ocean of eternity. The events occur after a model, the men are after a type who is first seen in the dim distance, and then appears in the fullness of time. It is one progressive march of prophecy, culminating ever and anon in a fulfillment. It is one creed in regard to God and Christ and man, with regard to this world and the world to come, and underlying the whole history, the songs, the dispensations, and the precepts. This unity arises mainly from the circumstance that there is one God, inspiring the writers and bringing them all to a consistency. Even as the Lord our God is one, so is the word which he has inspired also one. This is the grand central sun which binds, which illuminates all the parts, securing a continuity in the history, and a congruity in the doctrine and practical injunctions.

III. There is a harmony between the works and the Word of God. The analogy in the third division very closely resembles that in the other two. The harmony is shown both in unity as to purpose and in diversity as to means and detail. The existence of this harmony is apparent at the first glance, and continues uninterrupted in its truth and beauty throughout all the works and Word of God.

Dr. McCOSH dwelt only for a short time on this division of his discourse, concluding his address to a twenty minutes' discourse upon its application to the members of the graduating class who sat before him. He spoke of the need of harmonizing their lives with truth as laid down in Nature and the Bible. Right methods are essential; without the use of a correct method no success could come, and the material with which their minds had been stored by long study could not, without it was made subservient to law, be ever of advantage. A little knowledge rightly used was better than great learning wrongly used. The greatest injury comes to the world through the conquests of learning controlled by wrong moral ideas.

Today and to-morrow will be occupied by the Class Day exercises, the gymnastic exhibitions, the Junior Prize oratorical contest, and the annual oration before the Societies. The oration this year is to be delivered by Secretary of War BELKNAP, the American Whig Society having in the choice, which rested with them this year, followed the example of the Cliosophic Society, who, last year, chose Secretary ROBESON. Secretary BELKNAP is a member of the former Society, having graduated in 1847, and Secretary ROBESON is a member of the latter, having graduated in 1846. President GRANT has signified his intention of being present at the oration to-morrow afternoon.

The commencement exercises take place on Wednesday, the graduating class numbering seventy-eight gentlemen. The President, Gov. RANDOLPH, Secretary BELKNAP, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, and other distinguished individuals will be present.

THE INFANT GRAND DUKE.

Religious Services in His Honor Aboard the Vsadnick—An Elegant Collation—Speech of the Russian Minister—Anecdote of the Oneida Disaster.

The services of the Greek Church, which were announced to take place yesterday on board of the Russian corvette *Vsadnick*, now lying off the Battery, though not attended by so large a concourse of distinguished personages as had been expected, were nevertheless witnessed by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Russian Minister, M. CATACAZY, and the members of the Legation and Consular Corps were present in full uniform, besides several officers from the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Russian and French ladies and gentlemen, residents of this City. The altar was erected under a large awning, spread across the gun-deck amidships, and shone brilliantly with its rich and massive altar service, its gold and silver embroidery, and its gayly-colored surroundings of banners and ensigns, festooned in every conceivable form.

The ceremonies were commenced at 11 o'clock, and were conducted by the Chaplain to the Russian Embassy, Rev. Father BJERRING, assisted by Rev. Mr. SMYRNA. The services consisted of the usual Greek liturgy, the prayer of thanksgiving for the happy birth of the infant Grand Duke GEORGE ALEXANDROVITCH, who, as before stated, is the son of the heir apparent to the Russian Crown, the Grand Duke ALEXANDER, and the *Te Deum Laudamus*. The services were quite lengthy, occupying fully two hours, and at their conclusion the devoutness and reverence manifested by the seamen, who were ranged, in their white uniforms, on the port side of the gun-deck, was quite marked as they advanced to kiss the cross and receive the holy communion. A noteworthy incident during the service was the omission of the prayer for the President of the United States, which always at the celebration of the liturgy of the Greek Church on American soil follows the prayer for the Emperor and Imperial family. The omission was made by the Greek priest doubtless because he imagined it inappropriate on the deck of a Russian war vessel, but was at once detected by the Russian Minister, who interrupted the priest and very courteously requested the prayer for the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic to be added in the service that followed. The omission was supplied at once. M. CATACAZY'S position of chief of the Embassy gave him the right to command what he had only requested. After the conclusion of the rites the Russian Minister stepped forward and kissed the golden cross and afterward the hand of the priest, at the same time receiving from the attendant priest the consecrated bread, which he bestowed with a blessing upon the oldest seamen aboard. This is considered by the Russians as a mark of great favor.

Immediately after the chanting of the *Te Deum Laudamus*, and the dispersing of the assemblage, a sumptuous collation was spread in the ward-room, to which those present at the mass were invited. His Excellency, M. CATACAZY, presided. After the cloth had been removed, the Russian Minister arose and made a brief and appropriate speech, in which he mentioned the scandalous attempts to engender ill-feeling between the Governments of Russia and the United States, by efforts to involve Mr. Secretary FISH and himself in a personal disagreement. M. CATACAZY distinctly stated that the official relations which existed between himself and the United States Secretary of State had always been most friendly, and as to his private intercourse the friendship of the two families was intimate and cordial. He thought the attacks of the newspapers upon him ranked dishonorable and ungenerous, because his position sealed his mouth. As the representative of His Imperial Majesty, he could not reply to their shameful abuse. In concluding his remarks the courtly Minister proposed "the health and long-continued prosperity of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and His Excellency the President of the United States, paradoxical as it may appear, the heads of the two great democratic Governments of the globe."

The toast was replied to by Dr. PITKIN, of the United States Navy, who had been an intimate friend of the officers of the *Vsadnick* while in Yokohama. Surgeon PITKIN related an incident in regard to the ill-fated *Oneida* that has never before appeared in print. He said that a few days after the running down of the *Oneida* by the English steamer *Bombay*, by which the lives of 115 United State officers and men were lost, a grand ball was given by the Foreign Club in Yokohama to Lady PARKS, the wife of the English Ambassador. The American and Russian officers who were members of the Club attempted to prevent the festivities as shameful disrespect to the memory of the dead, but were overruled. The ball came off in the elegant rooms of the Club-house, but the Russian and American officers, to a man, refused to accept the invitations sent them, as did also the wife of the English Consul-General, who was an American lady. Surgeon PITKIN concluded by offering, "Our Russian Guests."

In the evening several of the officers, including Capt. MIKHAYLOFF, dined at the residence of the Russian Minister on Staten Island. It is due to Capt. MIKHAYLOFF to state that the *Vsadnick* is a marvel of cleanliness from truck to kelson, a circumstance to which is doubtless to be attributed the astonishing good health which has been preserved among the ship's company during the entire cruise of over three years, she having lost only three men by death. The *Vsadnick* coals today, and will probably sail to-morrow or next day for Plymouth and Russia. Her two invalid officers, Lieuts. DESSAITOFF and KOLTCHAK, were present at the services, yesterday, accompanied by United States naval surgeons, who pronounce them unfit to withstand the rigors of a long sea voyage. They will remain at the United States Naval Hospital until convalescent.

A Military Excursion.

The Veteran Association of the Third Company, Seventh Regiment, will, by invitation of the Hoboken Yacht Club, visit the Club grounds at Tottenville, Staten Island, to-morrow, on its first annual excursion. The steam-boat *Rattler* will leave the foot of Whitehall-street promptly at 8 A. M., to convey the excursionists to the island. The arrangements, as perfected, will render the occasion a very enjoyable one. Should the weather be unfavorable, the trip will be postponed to the succeeding day, Wednesday. It is expected that the past and active members of the Company will be largely represented, and that this reunion of the "Old Third" will be one the recollection of which will brighten many a future hour. Capt. JAMES PRICE is the President of the Association, which is in excellent trim and prosperity.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The once handsome Park in the rear of the Croton Reservoir, on Sixth-avenue, was not the sort of thing to please the taste of the Park Commissioners, and the growing trees were at once uprooted, and the Park, of only a few years' origin, thrown into its present state of desolation. Mounds of dug-up earth, heaps of stable-manure, and the monitor-like tar furnaces encumber the grounds. Why do the Park Commissioners choose the Summer months for work that might be done as well in the Fall and Winter? Have the Fall elections anything to do with it?

The fifth anniversary of the Cornell M. E. Mission, on Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C, was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Among the speakers of the occasion were Rev. J. Y. WOLFF, Mr. MORRISON, and Revs. ROSS and HOLLIS. The singing was led by Mr. CHARLES HERRING, with Master H. R. LA RUE at the organ. The Superintendent, Mr. T. LA RUE, is a zealous workman, whose endeavors in the Sunday-school have always been successful.

The community of sparrows in Washington Parade-ground mourn the scarcity of water in the Park pending the alterations. Not being provided by nature with arms and sufficient strength to pump up water from the hydrants, they are obliged to depend for their supply upon the small puddles around the water apparatuses named, which are soon dried up by the sunshine. It is to be hoped that their grievance will secure the attention of the Clerk of Complaints of the Water Department.

The cry of "Hot Corn!" is now heard at nightfall, and awakens the echoes of our streets and sleeping citizens at midnight. A little girl, a vender of the article, sat sleeping the other evening on the sidewalk. A policeman touched her with his club, and, thus suddenly aroused, she immediately cried out, "Hot Corn!" Poor little waif, she was mistaken; the corn was as cold as her own cheerless life. The night air had extracted its warmth.

The vegetable gardens on the upper part of the island, generally rented and cultivated by Germans, are looking at present something like the descriptions of the small Dutch farms we read about. Many of them are situated in the hollow lots just this side of the Central Park—to be at a time not far distant the site of lofty buildings. Early vegetables, in these market gardens, are now as far advanced as those that come to us from the South.

The squatters on the black rocks uptown obey the scriptural injunction, and lay the foundations of their homes upon a rock; but though high above the force of floods and streams, the tide of improvement sweeps them before it. This shanty population of New-York is similar to those poor whites of the South, who, in the days of princely slaveholders, occupied their lands until driven off or asked to leave the premises.

One of the soda-water establishments down town has a satirical picture in its window, in which a number of well-known men are portrayed dressed in Oriental costume. In the group may be recognized Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley, Mayor Hall, Tweed, Fisk, Dowling and Kelso, and a host of others. They are all engaged drinking soda-water and other beverages from a huge fountain. The portraits are excellent.

It is said that the "improvements" in the very little Park in West Broadway cost $75,000. These triangular patches are all expensive affairs. At each of them one Park policeman is stationed, and at some of them two, who, for a good round salary, keep intruders from climbing over a high iron railing, the gates being generally locked. Are the parks multiplied for the policemen or *vice versa*?

It is alleged that A. A. ROBINSON, the chief book-keeper in the wholesale grocery establishment of HENRY WELSH, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, is a defaulter to a large amount, said to be over $6,000. That was the extent of a deficiency alleged to have been discovered in his cash account. He disappeared mysteriously and detectives are earnestly looking for him.

If some of the officials of the Board of Health would visit the large tenement in a back court in Crosby-street, between Broome and Prince, the pestiferous odors that would assail their olfactories, would convince them that some action should be taken by them in the premises. Unfortunate creatures are those doomed to live in a foulness equal to that of the Augean stables.

The day and Sunday schools of the Five Points Mission made their annual excursion to Pleasant Valley on Friday last. It was a decided success. All were more than satisfied with the pleasures of the day, and the occasion will long be remembered by the little ones and those who accompanied them.

The warm weather creates an irrepressible desire in the minds of many persons to sit or stand with their heads out of the window. Yesterday afternoon, in one block on Houston-street, 127 of these protruding heads were counted. Those who ride in the cars and put their heads out run the risk of having other heads put on them.

The New-York Down-town Chess Club, established about a year ago, held an annual meeting and election of officers at the Chess-rooms of the Café Europe, in Division-street, on Saturday night. Mr. P. VON FRANKENBERG was elected President, Mr. HUBERT Vice-President, and Mr. DOYLE Secretary.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." There is a large tree in Twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, which, from its crooked growth, must have had but little care in youth. And yet, notwithstanding it crookedness, it is a delightful ornament to the street over which it stands like an arch.

JOHN M. FLETCHER, the colored man who stabbed WM. FOX, at No. 33 Sullivan-street, Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer McCARTHY of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and being arraigned before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed.

A meeting of the North German Landwehr Verein was held at Concordia Hall, No. 30 Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The Association resolved to turn out on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, and to proceed to Jones' Wood, to take part in the Saengerfest.

HENRY FULTON, of No. 759 Sixth-avenue, yesterday, jumping from the front platform of a Tenth-avenue car, at the corner of Tenth and West streets, and falling under the wheels, was run over and seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The ferry-boats which cross the North River, have posted up in the saloons the following: "No gentleman will occupy a seat and allow a lady to stand." Might not a similar placard be appropriately posted in the street cars?

The annual excursion of the Sunday-school and congregation of the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, to Myers' Grove, will occur to-morrow. The steam-boat and barge will leave the foot of Catherine-street at 8 A. M.

Rev. E. M. SHULTZ, Missionary of the Five Points House of Industry, will speak at the hall, No. 69 Ludlow-street, near Grand, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Missionary Experience at the Five Points."

The subscriptions for a fund to establish a new German theatre have reached the sum of $60,000. The subscriptions for this fund are making slow but sure progress, and there is no doubt that the undertaking will succeed.

The Commissioners of Public Parks have, at their office in Broadway, several very elaborate specimens of gas-lamp, which have lately been sent in to them, and which are to be placed for trial on the public parks.

Unclean lamps are the rule on the cross-streets in the neighborhood of the Central Park. The lamp-lighters paid to clean them have their lights hidden under a bushel of dirt. Let them shine before the public.

The storm on Saturday evening has thoroughly washed the streets and avenues. Even West and South streets, which are generally flooded with mud, presented quite a respectable appearance yesterday.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and fully dressed, was found drowned, yesterday, in the East River. The body is at the Morgue.

The names given to trucks by their drivers are often curious. One was seen yesterday, driven by a young man following the same business as his father, entitled the "Old Man's Son."

The receipts at the German General Consulate for the German Relief Fund during the past week amounted to $1,705 57, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $351,712 65.

The most expensively-clothed man in this City is a colored individual, if we except the preying Colonel who purchased the livery of the gallant Ninth to swell himself in.

The fur dealers have commenced to get ready for the Winter season, and there is a demand for sewers, as may be seen from the number of placards in the windows of Broadway stores.

The lower side of Division-street, near the Bowery, is known as Milliners' Row, and one block nearest the Bowery contains fifty-five millinery-stores.

Since the increase in the price of coal there has been a great demand for coke, which is much cheaper than the former, and sells at $4 per chaldron.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years old, was found in the water near Pier No. 34 East River yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

Last evening the body of JAMES BRICKLEY, who was drowned on the 22d inst. at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, North River, was found at the foot of Seventieth-street.

JAMES McGOVERN, of No. 185 Lewis-street, Saturday evening fell from a car of the Forty-second-street line in East Houston-street, and had his leg broken.

FRANCIS McKENNA last evening ran his arm through a glass door at his residence, No. 57 Ludlow-street, and severed the arteries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KENNEDY last evening fell off the outer wall of the Battery, and striking his head on the rocks below, was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The officers of the Russian corvette *Vsadnick* are to meet the officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard at a farewell dinner today at the New-York Hotel.

Of late years model-making has become a necessary branch of industry, and a considerable number of men are engaged in it in this City.

The public baths, which were open till noon yesterday, were crowded.

The new globe lamps recently introduced cost the City $10 each.

BROOKLYN.

A great number of people, who were doubtless unaware of the fact that the Irving bust was not unveiled on Saturday, assembled yesterday at Prospect Park to see it, and seemed thoroughly disappointed. The bust was entirely covered up, so that no idea could be formed by those who had not seen it at the private view what it was like. Various suggestions were thrown out, and had it not been for the presence of an active keeper the ceremony of a public unveiling would have doubtless been rendered unnecessary.

That the ways of justice are often past finding out by ordinary people, was illustrated by the action of Justice DELMAR, Saturday, in the case of a poor laboring man, charged with cutting down trees without a permit. The poor man, it appears, had been employed by a property-owner to do the work, and had just completed it when he was arrested by a Sergeant of Police on the ground that he had no permit. He was taken into Court and fined $10—more money than he could make in a week cutting down trees. His employer escaped punishment.

Rev. Dr. OLMSTEAD, of this city, preached a very eloquent sermon, last evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, England, who has so ably filled the pulpit during the absence of Dr. STORRS in Europe, will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday evening, after which the church will be closed until cool weather. Dr. TAYLOR will make a tour through the Canadas.

At midnight, Saturday, a clerk in the grocery-store of HENRY BULGE, North Seventh and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, informed the police of the Fifth Precinct that at an early hour on the morning of that day four young burglars entered the store, and, finding him alone, threw him on the floor, partially strangled him, and then stole from the till about $12. The clerk shows evidence of rough treatment, but it took him a long time to tell the story to the Police.

The congregation of St. Ann's M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. GLEASON, pastor, will hold a picnic at Leffert's Park on the Fourth of July. The proceeds are to be applied to the building of a new school-house.

The York-street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-school annual picnic will be held at Excelsior Park to-morrow. The party will be conveyed by steam-boat and barge.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the last meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners of Richmond County, Messrs. DENYSE and ELLIS present, the case of Capt. LA FARGE, who was charged with insubordination, came up, but he refused to appear on the grounds that he had no counsel. The trial, however, proceeded, and he was dismissed the force. Brig.-Gen. M. T. HOLBROOK, formerly Captain of the Metropolitan Fifty-first Precinct, was appointed Captain of the force. Mr. HITCHCOCK, the lately removed Clerk, was also dismissed for not reporting to Capt. HOLBROOK for duty as required. Officers CORNELL and AMBROSE were appointed roundsmen.

Fort Richmond, near the Light-house, at the entrance of the Narrows, which has been under construction for the last fifteen years, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, is nearly completed. It is said that it will be condemned by a Board of Examination as being utterly useless except as quarters for the soldiers. It is said the guns will be dismounted and placed on the earthworks above the fort, where several batteries are being built.

At Bechtel Park yesterday, several of the Saengerbund Societies held a grand festival and musical entertainment, nearly 2,000 people being present. About 800 members of the societies arrived by the afternoon boat, and were escorted to the Park by a delegation of citizens with a band of music.

The Staten Island Ferry Company's boats made several extra trips yesterday. Over eight thousand people visited the different localities near the landings.

Last night a grand sacred concert took place in St. Mary's Church, Clifton. The proceeds will be devoted to a charitable object.

LONG ISLAND.

A crazy negro named HALL, confined in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, thought he could demolish that building, and, breaking up his iron bedstead, made an attack recently upon the wall. When discovered he had made a hole in the brick-work three feet long, one foot wide and nearly a foot deep. He was removed to another cell with much difficulty, and everything of a nature to do injury to himself or the building removed. On Thursday flames were discovered issuing from the window of his cell to the consternation of the other prisoners, but the fire was soon extinguished. It was then found that HALL had set fire to his bedding, and that the poor lunatic was insensible from suffocation. He has since been removed to the asylum.

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Port Jefferson and Smithtown Railroad: J. Lawrence Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Henry C. Webb, James Darling, Lyman B. Smith, Samuel Carman, Jonas Smith, Jr., Thos. S. Griffing, Nehemiah Hand, James M. Baylis, R. Woodhull Wheeler, Webster Snyder, Milton G. Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following persons were elected officers: James M. Baylis, (of Port Jefferson,) President; Lyman B. Smith, Treasurer; J. L. Smith, Secretary; N. Hand, James M. Baylis and J. L. Smith, Executive Committee.

Some few weeks since, a lady of middle age, and apparently of the most respectable connections, made her appearance in Greenport, engaging rooms at the Wyandank House. Some peculiarities in her actions excited the curiosity of the proprietor, and she was closely watched. Having gained a clue to her friends they were written to and an answer received that she was of unsound mind, but harmless, and any bills contracted would be settled by them. The unfortunate lady was passed over to the Overseers of the Poor, who have notified her friends to take charge of her.

As the reports of the earthquake in other vicinities reach the villages of the island, and many of its characteristics being similar to the shock felt in their own neighborhoods, there is no doubt but that a genuine earthquake visited Long Island on the evening of the 18th inst. Its track is easily traced from Brooklyn to Riverhead.

On Saturday, the 17th, the *W. H. Phare*, a schooner of 200 tons burden, was launched at Port Jefferson from the yard of LLOYD BAYLIS & SON. She will be commanded by Capt. W. H. EDWARDS, and is destined for the New-York trade.

The indications are that blue-fish will be more plenty the present season in the waters of Long Island than ever before. The past week they have been very plentiful in the Great South Bay.

The Presbyterian parsonage of Greenport has been extensively repaired and a wing added. Rev. Mr. CLARK, the pastor, has moved into the house.

A large and commodious depot of the Central Railroad will be located at Hempstead Plains, near the site of the new hotel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The handsome edifice lately erected at North New-York, under the pastorage of Rev. JOHN HUGHES, was dedicated yesterday morning, by Right Rev. Archbishop McCLOSKEY, assisted by a number of Roman Catholic Prelates. In the afternoon Archbishop McCLOSKEY administered the rite of confirmation to about 300 children. The church cost $75,000. It will seat 1,000 persons.

Three young men named JOHN BRIMMER, EDWARD FINLEY and CHARLES COOPER, were yesterday committed to the County Jail at White Plains, charged with breaking into a boat-house at Port Morris, robbing the same, and then attempting to set it on fire, its destruction being prevented only by the wet condition of the wood.

A lad, whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously, if not fatally, injured near Seventh-street, Morrisania, on Saturday afternoon, by being struck by a passing train on the Harlem Railroad.

NEW-JERSEY.

WM. NUGENT and a gang of rowdies assaulted Officer BREEN, of the Jersey City Police, early yesterday morning, while the latter was endeavoring to protect NUGENT'S father from the abuse of his unnatural son. The officer was struck to the ground with an iron ice-cracker, said to have been in the hands of NUGENT. JOHN O'BRIEN, one of the gang, was arrested. The rest escaped.

One of the sailors employed by the Cunard Steam-ship Company, became intoxicated in the streets of Jersey City last evening, and began to scatter his money with profusion. He was arrested and taken to the Police Station, where he was relieved of $490. He was afterward allowed to go, but his money was retained till such time as he should become sober and call for it.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, June 24.—SUGAR closed quiet and steady; Sugar exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 38,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds., of which 8,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were for the United States. Stock Sugar remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 445,000 boxes and 6,000 hhds. The exportation of Sugar to France has recommenced. MOLASSES dull. BACON declining; sales at 13½c.@14c. COAL-OIL steady at 4 reals. FLOUR quiet at $12 25@$13 75. HAMS steady; American Salted, 15c.@22c.; Sugar cured, 23c.@24½c. LARD firm; Keg, 18c.; Tins, 18¾c.@19¼c. POTATOES in demand, quoted at $5. TALLOW buoyant, quoted at 12¼c.@12½c. COOPERAGE unsalable. FREIGHTS—No demand for Europe; Captains demand higher rates to the United States; Box Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in United States, $1 ⅛ ton; for Falmouth and orders, 20s.@25s. TOBACCO is arriving slowly and is in great demand; Havana retailers have purchased lots of Porto Rico Tobacco for manufacture.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	June 27	New-York	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	June 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Livonia	June 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	June 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 1	New-York	London.
Pereire	July 1	New-York	Havre.
Main	July 1	New-York	Bremen.
Parthia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	July 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Atlantic	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	June 29	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	June 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Tybee	July 1	New-York	S. Dom'go

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets......7:35 | Moon sets.12:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:12 | Gov. Island....2:11 | Hell Gate..3:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 25.

Arrived.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Crowell, New-Orleans 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 21st, lat. 28 18, lon. 79 48, passed bark J. D. Harris, (of Montreal,) from Matanzas for Philadelphia, 2 ds. out; 22d, lat. 30 10, lon. 79 40, bark Montana, (of Stockton,) from Caibarien for New-York; 23d, lat. 34, lon. 75 40, schr. Frank Jamieson, (of Rockland,) bound N.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah 22d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Ship C. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool May 18, with mdse. and 291 passengers (all well) to C. H. Marshall & Co.; June 22, off Nantucket, signalized steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; took a pilot off Nantucket June 22. Had 1 death, an infant.

Ship Ocean, (N. G.,) Girdes, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 308 passengers to Unkart & Co.; took the northern passage and had fine weather; was 24 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and fog. Had 1 death, an infant, and 1 birth.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon 30 ds., with salt and corkwood to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool May 19, with mdse. to Spofford Bros. & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Fidar, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Port Talbot 30 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a northern passage and had variable weather; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks; no date, off Sable Island, spoke bark Kenkordia, (Norw.,) from Cardiff for New-York.

Bark Le Baron, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Cardiff May 20, with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light westerly winds to the Banks; 10 ds. from hence with light S. W. winds and calms; June 17, lat. 41 50, lon. 63 W., spoke bark Mokneme (Br.) from Liverpool for Providence; 23d, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 54, bark John Geddie, (Br.,) from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia.

Brig Rhone, (of Halifax,) McDougall, Sidney, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Margaretha, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Bosch, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Totens & Beckmann. Had light S. W. winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Sabina, (Br.,) ——, Sidney, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig E. J. Troop, (Br.,) Terrio, Sidney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Hatton Watson & Co.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Spring Bird, (Br.,) Hatfield, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Beos, Shute, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. O. P. Hinds, Glendening, Calais, with lumber to E. J. Peters & Sons.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hattie, (of Belfast,) McClintock, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to M. A. Wilder, Sons & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slaght, Baltimore, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. A. M. Aldrige, Fisher, Virginia, with railroad ties to New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.

Schr. Wm. McLeon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hall, Rockland, with stone for New-York Bridge Co.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Merritt, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Rodgers, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Gamma, Huntley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. Majon, Mason, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Hawkins.

Schr. Vincent White, (Br.,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Charles Mathews, Haskell, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Bramhall, Hart, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Cole, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Haskell, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockland, with stone for New-York Bridge Co.

Schr. Lake, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Manson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Scotia, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Rondout, for Middletown.
Schr. Island Belle, Dickerson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. James Bayles, Arnold, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Julia E. Ferris, Howe, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah B. Buckley, Buckley, Providence.
Schr. Saml. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Favorite, Smith, Albany, for Norwich.
Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Gen. Blake, Blake, Providence.
Schr. Sinola, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Rockport, Me.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Millstone Point.
Schr. Robert Smith, Bearden, New-Bedford.
Schr. Caspian, Thomas, Providence.
Schr. Vermillion, Dickinson, Providence.
Schr. S. E. Morton, Morton, Providence.
Schr. Pointer, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Gertrude, Lowden, Providence.
Schr. Billow, Ames, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Providence.
Schr. Tillie E., Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Pawtucket.
Schr. Iris, Nye, New-Bedford.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Lottie Klotts, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, Brookhaven.
Schr. Highlander, Rogers, Stamford.
Schr. Abby Watson, White, Portland.
Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Helen Mar, Wood, Providence.
Schr. Lily, ——, Providence.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich.
Schr. Bay State, Hart, Vinal Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S. E. Clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25.—Arr. bark Helen Campbell, from London; brigs Unicorn, Surinam; Sarah A. Holbrook, Mayaguez; Mary Leblanc, Gonaives; schr. Mary E. Femerick, Musquito Inlet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25.—Arr. bark Ebro, Sylvia, from Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 25.—Arr. schrs. Wm. T. Phelps, Crammer, John M. Broomall, Douglas, J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, James Satterthwaite, Kinney, Richard Peterson, English, and Charles E. Smith, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Pedro A. Grau, Lake and Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Alex. Milliken, Griffin and Ellsworth, for Philadelphia; Alabama, Meservey and Calais, for Philadelphia; Maud Malloch, for Camden, N. J.; Red Beach and Holmes for Newark; Python and Hale for New-Bedford; Addie L. Perkins and Bridges, from Bangor, for New-Bedford; Snow Bird and Cripps, from St. John, N. B., for New-Brunswick; Humming Bird and Smith, from St. John, for New-York; Charlie & Willie, Thomas and Wm. Rice, and Pressey, from Vinal Haven, for New-York; Katie Mitchell, Bozmann, and Gardener, for New-York; Wm. McLoon and Hunt, from Rockland, for New-York; Annie Bishop, from Rockland, for City Point, Va.; Albion, Smith and Casino, for Bridgeport; Lucy Robinson and Frisbee, from Portland, for Newark, N. J.

A. M.—Wind south-west and fresh. P. M.—West and light.

June 24, arr. schrs. Julia A. Rich and Fuller, from Elizabethport, for Salem; A. T. Randolph and Warren, from New-York, for St. John, N. B.; J. W. Woodruff and Haskell, from Bangor, for Philadelphia; Forest and Pendleton, from Camden, for Fall River; Abby Weld, Sylvester and Ross, from Belfast, for New-York; Croton, Hall, County and Clark, from Calais, for New-York; Grand Island and McIntire, from Rockport, Me., for New-York; Geo. F. Trigg and Senecks, from Gloucester, for New-York, and Nicola Kelly, from St. John, for New-York.

Sld. all before reported excepting Julia A. Rich, A. T. Randolph and Forest.

Wind, 7 A. M., N. E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 25.—The Cunard steam-ship Malta, Capt. McDowell, from Boston June 13, arr. at this port this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

SILVER-PLATED
ICE PITCHERS,
With Porcelain Linings,
LIGHTER, CLEANER AND BETTER
THAN ANY OTHER MADE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

GET THE BEST.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
Gauze Under-wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Elegant Neck-wear,
English Umbrellas,
Suspenders,
Bathing Suits,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Drawers,
AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS
DAILY FROM THEIR
WORK-ROOMS
AND
IMPORTATIONS.